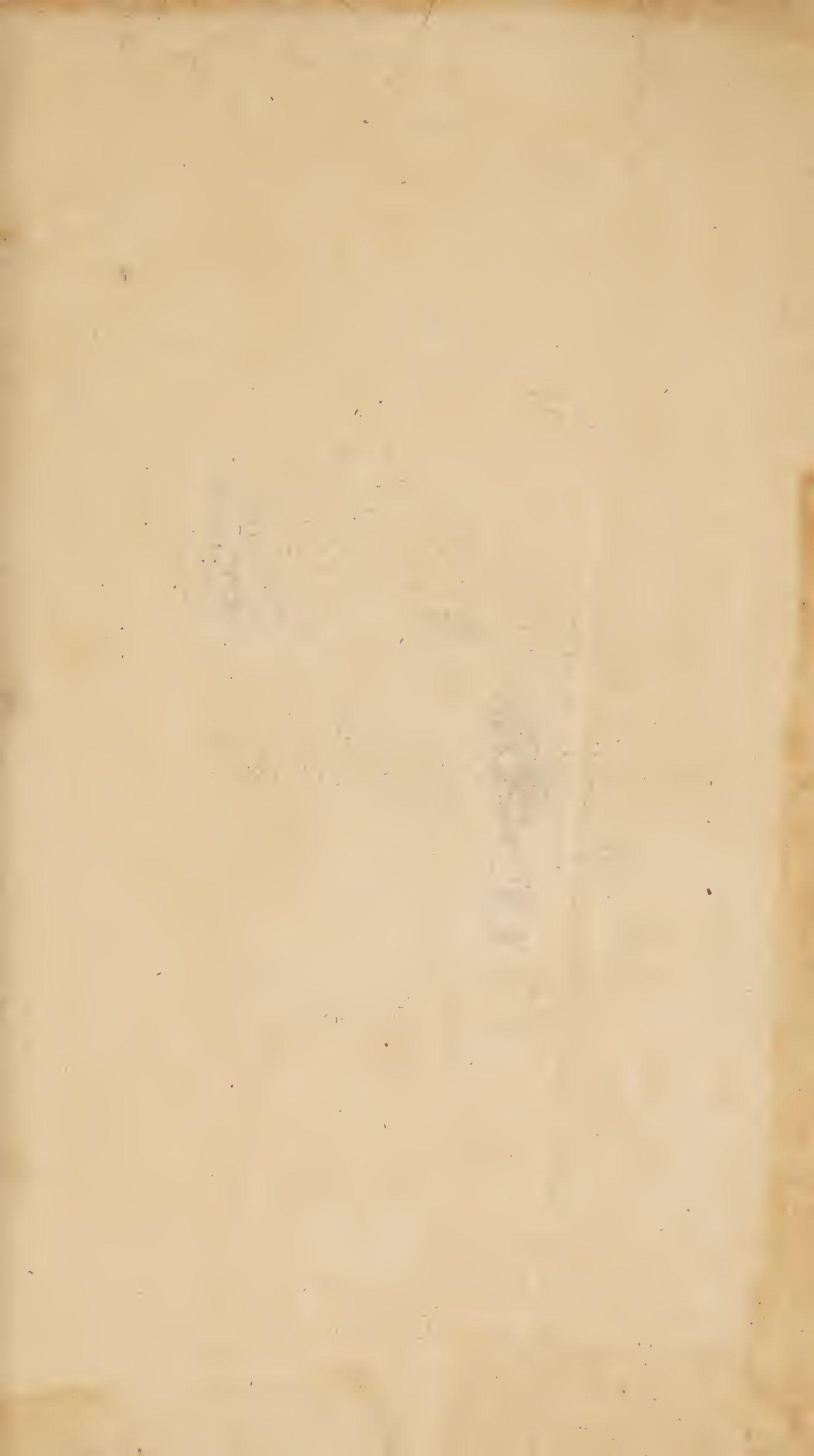
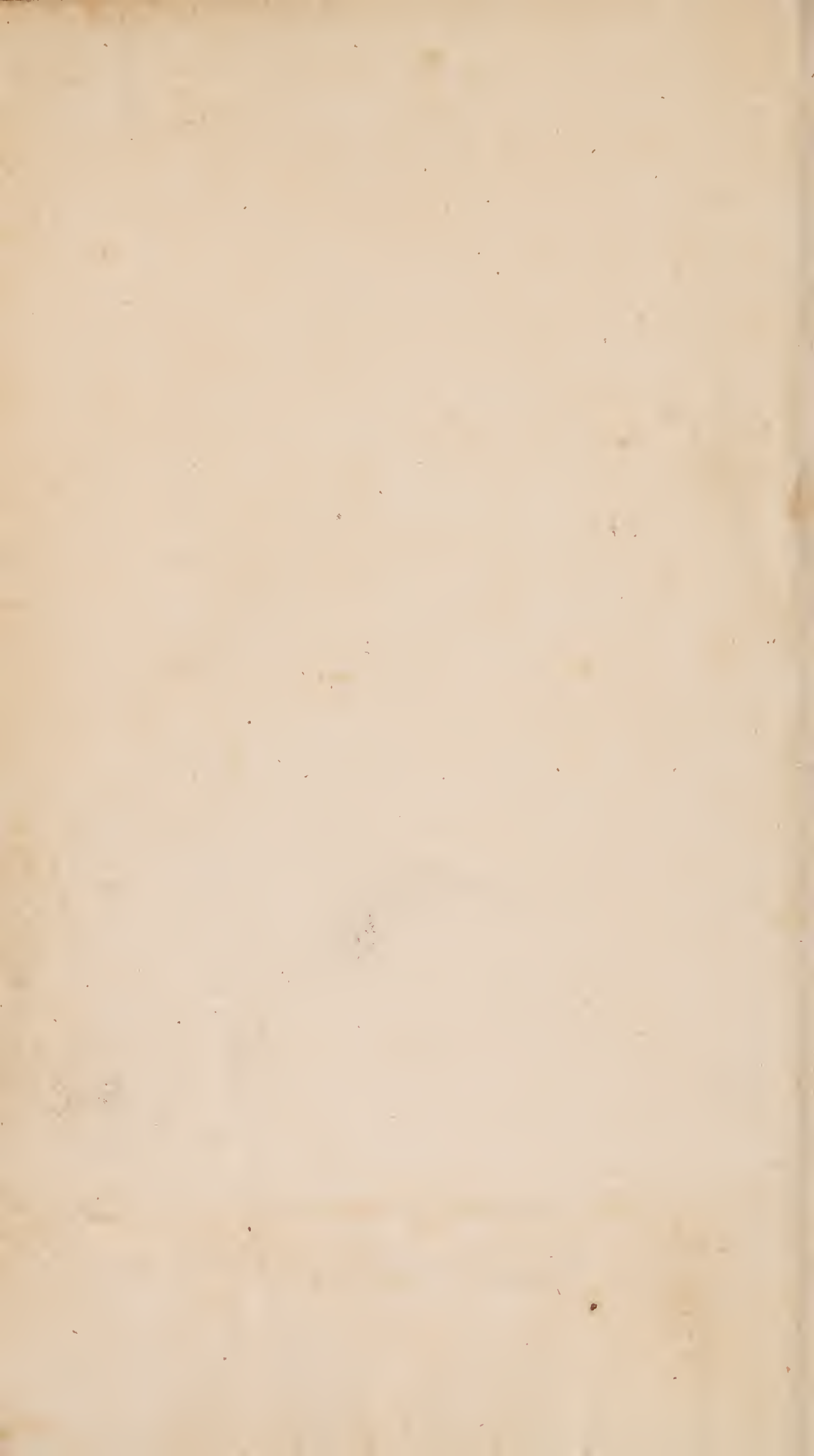


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GERMANY.
Divided into **CIRCLES.**
Agreeable to Modern History.
By H. Moll Geographer.

81686

T H E
Present State
O F
GERMANY.

V O L. II.

Giving an Account of

- I. The *Superior Nobility* of the Empire, and of the *Imperial and Free Cities*.
- II. The *NATURAL HISTORY* of *Germany*, compared with That of other Countries, such as the *Constitution*, &c. of the People, the *Extent*, *Climate*, *Soil*, *Commodities*, *Medicinal Springs* and *Baths*, *Mines* and *Pits*, *Coins*, *Precious Stones*, *Forests*, *Game*, *Rivers* and *Lakes* of *Germany*.
- III. The *CIVIL* and *POLITICAL State* of the Empire; such as the *Nature* and *Form* of *Government* in the respective States, and *Free Cities*, *Titles of Honour*, the *Laws* of the Empire, the *Diet* thereof, the *Supreme Chamber* of *Spies*, &c.
- IV. The *MORAL State* of the Empire, compared with that of other Countries; such as regards the *Dispositions* and *Manners* of the *Germans*; their *Customs*, *Diversions*, *Virtues*, *Vices*, *Diseases*, &c.

In which is given the *Character*, *Family*, *Court*, *Ministers*, *Interest*, and *Alliances* of every particular Prince; his *Dominions*, *Forces*, *Revenues*, *Pretensions*, *Arms*, *Titles*, *Religion* and *Universities*; with a List of the most eminent *Writers* of each Country.

The whole brought down to the present Year 1738, and interspersed with *Political Remarks*, &c.

Quotidie aliquid in hoc magno orbe mutatur; nova urbium fundamenta jaciuntur, nova gentium nomina, extinctis nominibus prioribus, oriuntur. Seneca.

L O N D O N:

Printed for C. RIVINGTON, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-Yard. M.DCC.XXXVIII.

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

January 10, 1917

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1916

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RECEIVED JAN 15 1917

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

ALBANY, N. Y.

1917

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To the Right Honourable the
MARQUIS of GRANBY,

Eldest SON to his GRACE

JOHN DUKE of RUTLAND,

The following ACCOUNT of the
SUPERIOR NOBILITY, &c. of the *Empire,*

Is humbly Inscribed, and Presented by

The Author.



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OF THE
SECOND VOLUME.

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THE



THE
Present State
OF
GERMANY.

COUNTS *and* BARONS
of the Empire.

- I. The Counts of the Bench of the *Weteraw.*
- II. The Counts of the Bench of *Swabia.*
- III. The Counts of the Bench of *Franconia.*
- IV. The Counts of the Bench of *Westphalia.*



FORMERLY there were but two Benches or Colleges of Counts and Lords, that of *Weteravia*, and that of *Swabia*: But the Nobility of *Franconia* having remonstrated to the Diet of *Ratisbon* in 1640, that they had not lost

The Present State

the Right of Suffrage, but through the Negligence of their Predecessors, and having demanded to be re-establish'd, they were accordingly admitted, and form the third Bench of *Franconia*. The Success they had, gave Occasion to the Counts of *Westphalia* and *Lower Saxony* to make the same Demand, and they were as favourably received as the others, and jointly compose a fourth College, which is that of *Westphalia*.

There are several Sorts of Counts or Earls in *Germany*. The higher Rank are those who have Votes in the Diet, and constitute Part of the Legislature. The State of those Earls or Barons of the Empire is much more considerable and splendid, than that of Men enjoying the same Titles in other Kingdoms. They have the same Privileges with the Princes; the same Marks of Sovereignty, as Courts, Officers of State, Guards, &c. the same Title of *Hightness*: They have the Investiture of their Territory from the Emperor and Empire jointly; their Coronets are no other ways distinguish'd from those of the Dukes, than by their Plumes, and not being set with Gems; and yet the Splendor and Power of this superior Order of Nobility is very much diminish'd, sometimes by the Division of the Estates amongst the Brothers; and by the Titles de-

descending to the Children, who are all Counts or Countesses, and which does but render them the more contemptible, as having almost nothing to support their titular Dignities. — Add to these, the excessive Vanity of many of the Counts, in vying with the Princes in splendid Living, whereby their Fortunes are greatly reduced; and yet they will not suffer themselves or Children to marry into rich Plebeian Families, tho' they might thereby retrieve, and even greatly advance their Fortunes. Two very obvious Consequences of this Conduct are, first, That all the numerous Nobility, which cannot be provided for in the Army or Church, must distress the Heads of their respective Families, by becoming a dead Load to them. The other Consequence is, That in Time the monied Princes and Plebeians will be possess'd of most of the Estates of the prime Nobility. Thus the Count of *Mansfield*, who was one of the most considerable in the Empire, has but very lately been Bankrupt, and his Estates seized by the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg*, who had Mortgages upon them.

The inferior Nobility and Knights of the Empire, are immediately subject to the Emperor and the Empire, for which Reason they call themselves the *Free Nobles*, or the immediate and free Nobility

of the Empire. They have no Vote in the Diet, nor do they constitute any Part of the Legislature; in most other Things they enjoy the same Liberties and Rights with the Princes and superior Nobility or Peers of the Empire. They are petty Sovereigns within themselves, have numerous Vassals, and seem not to differ much from the ancient Barons of *England*. The Princes look upon them with an evil Eye, because living in the midst of their Territories, they enjoy such large Privileges and Exemptions. They love to keep up the Shew of Power, by holding Diets, &c. They range themselves into three Classes, and have their Directors and Meetings in their respective Circles.

There are other Counts that are not invested with any Territory, and yet bear the Titles of some old Castle or Estate, derived to them, as they say, from an ancient Ancestry, or the Counts of the old Empire.

There are also many Earls and Barons, who owe their Titles to the Emperor, the King of *Prussia*, &c. these Princes having the Right to confer Honours within their own Territories.



The COUNTS of Weteravia.

-
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Berg. | 8. Rhin and Wildgrave. |
| 2. Hanau. | 9. Reussen. |
| 3. Hatzfeld and
Gleichen. | 10. Sayn and Wilgen-
stein. |
| 4. Isenburg. | 11. Schoenburg. |
| 5. Leiningen. | 12. Solms. |
| 6. Nassau. | 13. Stolberg. |
| 7. Ortenburg. | 14. Wartenberg. |
-

I.

The COUNT of Berg.

FRANCIS WILLIAM, born Count of *Hohenzolern-Sigmaringen*, in 1707, was Count of *Berg* in 1712, by Virtue of the Testament of his great Uncle *Oswald IV.* the last of the ancient Counts of *Berg*, who had named him his Universal Heir, on Condition he should qualify himself Count of *Berg*. By his Countess, a Daughter of *Wadburg-Zeil*, he has a Son born in 1728.

Origin.

The Family of the ancient Counts of *Berg* was originally of the *Low Countries*, where it was known by the Name of *Wassenaer*, and distinguished by its great Alliances. This House was divided into two principal Branches, by the Sons of *Philip II.* Lord of *Devenvorden* and *Polanen*. From *Arnold*, who was the Eldest, proceeds that of *Devenvorden*, or of the Lords of *Wassenaer* and *Obdam*, which still flourishes in *Holland*; and from *John I.* Lord of *Polanen*, descended the Counts of *Berg*. The Family in general has given brave Commanders and wise Statesmen to the *Netherlands*.

The Count's Estates consist of,

1. The County or Barony of *Berg* in *Zutphen* (a Part of the Province of *Guelderland*) containing *Heerensberg*, with the good Villages of *Gendringen*, *Etten*, *Zedden*, *Netterden*, *Dydam*, and *Westervoort*.
2. The Barony *Van Wisch*, where lies the Town of *Burg* on the old *Ysel*, with several Villages; and the Baronies of *Byland* and *Perunner*.
3. The Lordship of *Boxmeer*, near *Gennep*.

These Lands, which abound in Corn and rich Pasturage, lie on the Borders of *Germany*, in the County of *Zutphen*; they
are

are nevertheless independent of the States of that Province.

The Count's Revenue amounts to about *Revenue.*
10 or 12,000 *l.* a Year.

He resides at *Heerenberg*, pleasantly si- *Residence.*
tuated near the *Yffel* and *Rhine*, about 3
Miles from *Emmerich*, and 5 from *Cleves*.

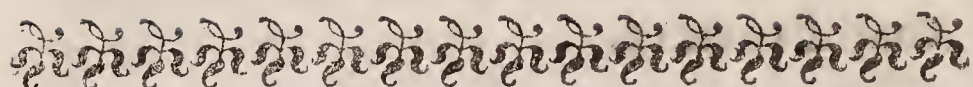
His Arms are *Argent*, a Lyon Ram- *Arms.*
pant, *Gules*; crowned, *Or*; the whole sur-
mounted with a Count's Coronet.

His Titles are *N. N.* Count of *Hohen- Titles.*
zolern, of *Berg*, &c. Baron of *Byland*,
Hereditary Chamberlain of the Duchy of
Gueders, and the County of *Zutphen*.

The Count is *Roman-catholick*, but ma- *Religion.*
ny of his Subjects are *Protestants*.

W R I T E R.

Isaac. Pontani Historiæ Geldicæ Lib.
14. cum Chorographica Descriptione Du-
catus Geldriæ, & Comitatus Zutphanicæ.
cum Fig. Fol. *Harderv.* 1639.



II.

The Count of Hanau.

JOHAN REINARD, the last of the Illustrious Family of *Hanau*, died in 1736. He succeeded his eldest Brother in 1712. His Father died in 1666. In 1699, he married *Dorothea Frederica* Daughter to *John Frederick* Margrave of *Brandenburg-Anspach*, and Sister to Queen *CAROLINE* of *Great Britain*. She died in 1731, after a long Illness. She had only one Daughter, *Charlotte*, who was married to the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, and died in 1726, leaving several Children.

By Virtue of this Marriage the Prince of *Darmstadt* fell Heir to the Count of *Hanau's* Estates in *Alsace*, and to all his Freeholds in general.

Estates.

The Dominions of this Count are very considerable: They consisted of, 1. The County of *Hanau*, about 30 Miles long, and 12 broad in the *Weteraw*, comprising the Towns and Castles of *Hanau*, *Steinbeim*, *Schluchter*, *Bobenhausen*, *Muntzerberg*,

berg, &c. 2. Some Part of the Counties of *Reineck* and *Deux Ponts*. By Virtue of a Treaty of mutual Succession between the Families of *Hesse-Cassel* and *Hanau*, these Estates have devolved to the Landgrave. But the County of *Lichtenberg*, and the Lordship of *Ochsenstein*, comprising 18 good Bailiwicks in *Lower Alsace*, have fallen to the Children of the Prince of *Darmstadt*, as we have but just hinted. The late Elector of *Saxony* had Pretensions to some Part of this rich Succession, but he sold them to the Landgrave of *Hesse*.

Hanau on the *Mein*, 12 Miles from *Capital*. *Francfort*, is situate in a large and fertile Plain. It was built by the *Walloon Protestants*, who fled from the Duke of *Alva's* Persecution. It is a neat regular Town, has several good Manufactures, and is frequented by Merchants of several Nations, particularly by the *French* and *Dutch*, who have Churches, and the Liberty of Religion here. 'Tis divided into the Old and New Town, by the River *Kintz*, both encompass'd with good Walls, and other Fortifications, which were built by the Founders.

The Court of *Hanau* was very spruce; no-where were Strangers more elegantly entertained than here. The reigning Diversion

version was Hunting, for which the Country is exceeding proper. About a Mile out of Town, stands *Philpsruhe*, a pretty Country-House, built by the late Count's Brother, *Philip-Reinard*.

The Count of *Hanau* was Director of the College of the Counts of *Weteraw*, and also first Count of the Empire.

As the House of *Hanau* has form'd the greatest Alliances with the Families of *Hesse-Cassel*, *Orange*, &c. and is but just extinct, we thought it necessary not wholly to pass it over here,





III.

The COUNT of Hatzfeld and Gleichen.

FRANCIS, Chamberlain to the Emperor, born in 1676. By his Countess, a Daughter of *Stadien*, he has several Children.

Eberhard, who was at the Tournaments *Origin.* of *Schwernfurt*, in 1296, was the first Gentleman of Note in this Family.

The Count's Estates are,

1. In the *Weteraw*, the County of *Estates.* *Wildenburg* and *Cruttorf*, near *Siegen*.
2. In *Franconia*, the Lordship of *Rosenberg*, with the Town of *Stetten*, and the Castles of *Halderberg* and *Waldenhoven*.
3. Part of the County of *Gleichen*, in *Thuringia*.
4. In *Silesia*, the Baronies of *Trachenberg* and *Prausnitz*.

The Count resides at *Trachenberg*. *Residence.*

He is *Roman-catholick*; his Subjects are *Religion.* *Catholicks* and *Lutherans*.

IV.



IV.

The COUNTS of Isenburg

Form several Branches, *viz.*

I. *Isenburg-Offenbach*, WOLFGANG, Count of; born in 1686, and succeeded his Father in 1711. He has been thrice married, and has a numerous Issue.

II. *Isenburg-Budingen*, ERNEST, Count of; he has several Children, his Father *Casimir* was Author of the Branch.

III. *Isenburg-Waechtersbach*, FERDINAND Count of; he has been twice married, and has many Children. His Father was the first of the Branch.

IV. *Isenburg-Meerholtz*, CHARLES, Count of; he has no Issue by his Wife.

Origin.

This House, which took its Name from the Castle of *Isenburg* in the *Wetterau*, descended from *Henry* Count of *Isenburg*, who died in 1290.

The

The Counts belong to the Circle of the *Estates*.
Upper Rhine, and their *Estates* are *Ober*
Isenburg, or the County of *Budingen*, on
the Frontiers of *Hanau*; and some Lands
in the Territories of *Frankfort*.

They are *Calvinists*, and reside at *Of-* *Religion.*
senbach, *Birstein*, *Budingen*, and *Waech-* *Residence.*
terbach. The Branch of *Marienborn* is
extinct





V.

The COUNTS of Leiningen, or Linange,

Form many Branches.

I. *L Einingen-Dachsburg* or *Hartenburg*,
FREDERICK, Count of; by his Wife
a Daughter of *Wurmbrand*, he has a Son,
born in 1724. His Father, who died in
1722, left several Children.

II. *Leiningen-Heidesheim*, CHRISTIEN;
he has no Issue. He resides at his Castle
of *Broich* on the *Rhine* near *Duisburg*.

III. *Leiningen-Dachsburg*, CHARLES;
he is not married. His Father, by his
Wife, a Daughter of *Falkenstein*, besides
the Count, left three Daughters.

IV. *Leiningen-Gunterbshum*, CHARLES;
born in 1709. He has three Brothers.

Estates.

The Estates of these Counts are,
The County of *Dagsburg* in *Alsace*,
Falckenburg, *Hartenburg*, *Bockenheim*, *Bur-*
gel, *Oberstein*, &c.

The

The Counts are *Lutherans*.

Religion.

V. *Leiningen Westerburg*, (this is a distinct and ancient Branch of the House of *Leiningen*) GEORGE, Count of; he has no Issue.

His Estates are the County of *Wester-Estatesburg*, *Forbach* in *Lorrain*, &c.

He is *Lutheran*.

Religion.

The Counts of *Leiningen* descend from *Scheiffard*, who was, in 1019, at the Tournaments of *Treves*.

W R I T E R.

Ch. Weise — de *Genealogica Comitum Leiningensium*, in 4to. *Coburg*, 1696. In 8vo. *Schlusingæ* edente *Ch. Funckero*, 1706.





VI.

The COUNTS of Nassau.

1. *Ufingen.* 2. *Weilburg.*

The other Branches of the Counts of *Nassau*, are but very lately extinct, viz. I. That of *Saarbruck*, which was divided into the Branch of, 1. *Ottweiler*, extinct in 1728. 2. The Branch of *Saarbruck*, extinct in 1723. II. *Idstein*, extinct in 1721, and their Estates have been shared by the two surviving Families, whereof we are now to speak.

1. NASSAU USINGEN.

CHARLES, born in 1712, was Prince or Count of *Nassau Ufingen*, after the Death of his Father in 1718; became Heir to the Family of *Idstein* in 1721, and of that of *Ottweiler* and of *Saarbruck* in 1728. He is Son of

WILLIAM HENRY, born in 1684, and of *Charlotte Amelia*, Daughter to Henry Prince of *Nassau-Dellenburg*, born in 1680, married in 1706. Their Children, besides the

the Count, are, *Francis*, born in 1706; *Hedgwiga*, born in 1714; and *William*, born after the Death of his Father, in 1718.

2. NASSAU WEILBURG.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS, born in 1685, Colonel of the Horse Guards to the Elector *Palatine*, and General of the Troops of the *Upper Rhine* in 1726. He married in 1723, *Augusta*, Daughter to *George* Prince of *Nassau-Idstein*, born in 1699. They have two Daughters, the eldest was born in 1726, and the other in 1730.

The Count's Father was *JOHN ERNEST* General of the *Palatine* Troops, and Governor of *Dusseldorp*, born in 1664, dead in 1719, having always refused the Quality and Title of Prince of the Empire. By his Countess, a Daughter of *Leiningen-Hardenburg*, he has had besides the present Count, *Lewis*, kill'd at the Battle of *Spirebach*, in 1703; *Charles*, dead in 1729. *Magdalene*, married to the Count of *Solms-Braunfels*; *Albertina*, born in 1693*.

With

* As the natural Children of Prince Maurice of Nassau have been honoured with the Title of Count of Nassau, in 1679, by the Emperor Leopold, it is necessary to give some Account of them here. That Prince, who

With Respect to the Genealogy of the Counts of *Nassau*, the first we shall mention in the List is *Walrave*; the 17th in Descent from him, called *Walrave I.* married the Emperor *Henry III's* Niece, from whom

died in 1625, without being married, had by Madame de Mechlen, two Sons, William, Lord of Leck, Vice-Admiral of Holland, kill'd at the Siege of Groll, in 1627; and Lewis, Lord of Leck, Beverwert and Odyck, Governor of Boisleduc, dead in 1665. This last Lord married Elizabeth Countess of Horn. The Children of which Marriage have form'd three Branches, those of Leck, Odyck, and Ouverkerk.

1. MAURICE LEWIS, Author of the Branch of Nassau-Leck.

2. AMELIA of Nassau, married to Thomas Butler, Earl of Offory.

3. ISABELLA of Nassau, married to Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington.

4. WILLIAM ADRIAN, Author of the Branch of Nassau-Odyck.

5. MAURICE of Nassau, married to the Earl of Balcarres.

6. CHARLOTTE of Nassau, Maid of Honour to the late Queen Anne.

7. HENRY, Author of the Branch of Nassau-Ouverkerk.

8. ANNE ELIZABETH of Nassau, married to the Sieur de Ruytenburg.

MAURICE LEWIS, Author of the Branch of Nassau-Leck, was a General in the Dutch Service, and died in 1683. By his Wife, a Daughter of the Count de Warfufsee, he had Maurice Lewis, Lieutenant General of the Dutch Cavalry, and Governor of Menin, married to his Cousin German, Elizabeth, Daughter of Nassau-Odyck. Their Children are, William, Maurice, and Henry, Officers in the Dutch Troops, and Anne.

WILLIAM

whom proceeded the Branch of *Nassau Guelderland*, whose Male Issue fail'd, after nine Descents, about 1731; and the Heiress *Mary* carried *Guelderland* to her Husband *William*, Duke of *Juliers*. *Walrave II.* Son of *Henry II.* called the *Rich*, was

WILLIAM ADRIAN, *Author of the Branch of Nassau-Odyck*, Lord of *Odyck*, *Cortienne*, *Zeist*, and *Driebergen*; first Noble of *Zealand*, famous for his many *Embassies to divers Courts of Europe*, born in 1632, dead at the *Hague* in 1705, having had by his Wife *Elizabeth of Nisse*, a numerous Issue, whereof those of most Note were, *Corneille*, Deputy of the Province of *Zealand*, to the *States General*, he died in 1708; *Lewis Adrian*, Lord of *Zeist* and *Odyck*; *Elizabeth*, who married her Cousin *German*, as we have just intioned; *William*, Lord of *Blickenburg*, had his Head shot off by a Cannon Bullet, at the Siege of *Fort Walbourg*, the Citadel of *Liege*, in 1702; *Maurice*, Lord of *Driebergen*,

HENRY, *Author of the Branch of Nassau-Ouverkerk*, Captain of the *Life-Guards of the Prince of Orange*, whose Life he saved before *Mons* in 1678*. He was made afterwards by the Prince, when King of Great Britain, General of the Cavalry, and by the Dutch, Generalissimo of their Armies, from 1704, to his Death, which happened in 1708, to the very great Regret of the Allies. By his Wife, a Daughter of *Cornelius van Aersen*, Lord of *Sommelsdyke* and *Plataa*, he had these Children, 1. *Isabel*, married to *Charles Granvil*, Earl of *Bath*, in 1692; she died the Year following. 2. *Lewis*, who died in his Youth. 3. *HENRY*, Count of *Nassau*, Peer of England, Earl of *Grantham*, Chamberlain to Queen *Caroline* of Great Britain. He married in 1697,

* In that Action, the Prince ventured so far, that he was in Danger of being killed; but was happily rescued by the Lord *Auverkerk*, who shot a French Captain, just as he was going to discharge a Pistol at the Prince, for which the States made this Lord a very noble Present.

was in great Favour with the Emperor *Rodolph I.* In 1300, *Dietrich*, one of his Sons was Archbishop of *Treves*, and the other, who was *Adolph*, was Emperor in 1292; but through the Treachery of his own Cousin, the Archbishop of *Mentz*,

Henrietta, Sister to the Duke of Ormond, and Daughter of Thomas Butler, Earl of Offory, and of his Lady Amelia of Nassau, who was Aunt to the Earl of Grantham. 4. *Cornelius*, Lord of Wondenberg, Lieutenant General in the Dutch Armies; he was joint Commander with Major General Webb, at the memorable Action of Wynnendal, when by admirable Conduct, those two Gentlemen with 7000 Men defeated 24,000 French, which gave an Opportunity to a Confederate Convoy to reach the Army before Lisle. *Cornelius* fell at the Battle of Denain, in 1712. when the late Duke of Ormond, tho' his Relation, was not so kind to come to his Assistance. 5. *Maurice*, Captain of the Life-Guards to King William, and since a Lieutenant General of the Dutch Horse. 6. *Francis*, kill'd at the Battle of Almenaro in Cologne, in 1710. 7. *Elizabeth*, married to the late Earl of Cholmondely. 8. *Anne*, married to Lord Bellamont in Ireland.

N. B. There is another natural Branch, called *Zuylestein*, issued from Henry Frederick of Orange. That Prince, by a Burgomaster's Daughter of Emmerick, in the Duchy of Cleves, had Frederick, Lord of *Zuylestein*, a General in the Dutch Service, kill'd at Voorden in 1672. He married a Daughter of — *Killigrew*, by whom he had William, Lieutenant General in the Dutch Army, made Earl of Rochford, and a Peer of England, by King William, in 1695. By his Lady he had, 1. William who fell at the Battle of Almenaro, without leaving Issue. 2. Frederick, the present Earl of Rochford.

he

he lost the Empire and his Life in 1298.* From his Son *Gerlack* proceeded the Branch of *Weilbourg*, and from *William Lewis*, the 9th of this Branch, proceeded the Branch of *Ussingen*, which are the only two subsisting Branches of the House of the Counts of *Nassau*.

The extinct Branch of *Saarbruck*, belonged to the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*; all the rest are of the Circle of *Westphalia*. The Emperor *Charles* made Prince of the Empire *John* Count of *Nassau*, Grand-Child to the Emperor *Adolph*. His Descendants neglected this Dignity, which was re-established in 1688, in favour of the Branches of *Ussingen* and *Idstein*. And indeed the Counts of *Nassau* have ever enjoyed as large Privileges and Immunities as any other Princes of the Empire, being always immediately subject to the Emperor; and hence have always enjoyed the Royal Prerogative of Coining Gold and

* The Emperor *Adolph* was a very brave Prince, and gain'd five Battles against the Duke of Brabant, which raised his Fame. He took part with Guy Count of Flanders, who married *Philippine* Daughter of Edward King of England, and in Conjunction with those two Princes, he declared War against France. Some Writers alledge that he took Pay from Edward, which was below his Dignity: But *Puffendorf* says, he entered into a League with him against France, for a Sum of Money, and on Condition that the English should assist him to recover the Kingdom of Arles.

Money in their own Name. Some ancient Pieces of Gold still current in the Empire are a Proof of this; on one Side of which we read, *Moneta Seigen*; and on the other, *Job. Comes de Nassau*.

Estates.

The Estates of those Counts consist of the Counties of *Saarbruck*, and *Saarwerden*, near the Frontiers of *Lorrain*; the Lordships of *Labr*, *Mahlberg*, *Bokenheim*, *Wibersweiler*, *Herbischiem*; the Bailiwick and Fort of *Homburg*, *Philipsbrunn*, and *Neukerchen*; in the *Weteraw*, the Counties of *Nassau*, *Weilburg*, *Idstein*, *Weisbaden*, *Ufingen*, *Gleichberg*, *Mehrenberg*, *Wehen*, *Burg-Schwalbach*, *Kirberg*, *Kircheim*, and *Stauf-Ottweiler*. The Places of chief Note here, are *Weilburg*, a large Town, about 30 Miles East from *Nassau*. *Wiesbaden*, another large Town, in the most Southerly Part of the County of *Nassau*, it is about 8 Miles North from *Mentz*, on the other Side of the *Rhine*, and is very ancient, but is most famous for its Bath-Waters, which are the hottest in any of these Parts of *Europe*, next to those of *Carlsbad* in *Bohemia*. *Schwalbach* is another good Town, is also famous for its Medicinal Springs, resorted to by Persons of the first Quality from all Parts of the Empire. *Idstein*; it lies 20 Miles South-East

East from *Nassau*. *Philipsbrunn* and *Neukirchen* are two Seats of Pleasure.

The Title of the Count of *Nassau* is *Title*.
N. N. Count of *Nassau*, *Saarbruck*, *Saarwerden*, Lord of *Labr*, *Wisbaden*, *Idstein*, &c.

Their Arms, which consist of 8 Quar- *Arms*.
ters or Coats, are, 1. *Azure* sprinkled with Crosses *Argent*, and a Lyon of the same crown'd, for *Saarbruck*. 2. *Sable*, a Spread Eagle *Argent*, for *Saarwarden*. 3. *Or*, a *Fesse Sable*, for *Meurs*. 4. *Or*, two Lyons *Gules*, Leopard-wise, for *Weilnaw*. 5. *Azure*, sprinkled with Crosses *Argent*, and a Cross *Or*, Saltire-wise, for *Meehrenberg*. 7. *Or*, a Lyon *Sable* langued, for *Mahlberg*. 8. *Or*, a *Fesse Gules*, for *Labr*. The Helmets to the Number of 7, are, 1. *Or*, surmounted with a Square, embroidered with Crosses *Argent*, on a Cross *Or*, for *Meehrenburg*. 2. *Or*, surmounted with a Wolf's Head, *Or*, with a Collar and Points *Argent*, for *Saarwerden*. 3. *Or*, surmounted with two Wings, part *Sable*, and part *Argent*, for *Saarbruck*. 4. *Or*, surmounted with a Lyon *Or* crown'd, having on the Sides two Buffalo's Horns, blue, for *Nassau*, &c.

The Counts of *Nassau* are *Protestants*. *Religion*.

W R I T E R S.

Genealogia Comitum *Nassoviæ*, in qua Origo, Incrementa, & Res gestæ ab iis ab an. 682, usque ad 1616 explanantur. Cum Fig. Fol. *Lugd. Bat.* 1616.

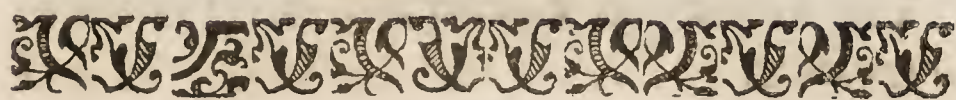
Joh. Orlers Genealogia illustris. Comitum *Nassoviæ*. *Lugd. Bat.* 1660.

La Genealogie des illustres Comtes de *Nassau*. Fol. *Amsterd.*

Genealogie & Lauriers des Comtes de *Nassau*. Fol. à *Leide.* 1615.

Joh. Textoris *Nassauische Chronica*, in welcher des uralten Stammes und Hauses *Nassau* Printzen und Grafen Genealogia, *Leben, Heyrath, Kinder, Thaten, &c.* in 4to. *Herborn,* 1617.





VII.

The Count of Ortenburg.

CHARLES, born in 1715, is Son of

JOH N G E O R G E, who died in 1725. He had two Wives; by the last, a Daughter of *Nassau Usingen*, he had 10 Children, 8 whereof are alive.

The Family of *Ortenburg* derive their *Origin*. Origin from *Frederick* Count of *Spanheim* and *Ortenburg*, who lived in the 11th Century.

The Counts of *Ortenburg* hold imme- *Prerogatives*. diately of the Empire, maugre the Opposi- tions of the Elector of *Bavaria*. They are said to have upwards of 40 Counts or Lords for Vassals.

The Estates belonging to the Count lie *Estates*. in the Circle of *Bavaria*, viz. The Lordships of *Seldenau* and *Neydeck*, with the Town of *Alt-Ortenburg* near *Vilshofen*, &c.

The

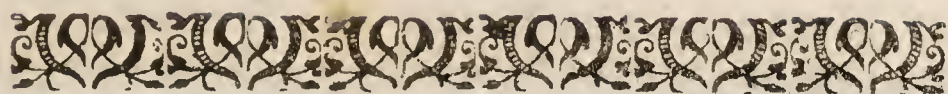
Religion. The Count is *Lutheran*, and resides at *Ortenburg*.

W R I T E R S.

Epitaphia Comitum ex antiquis. Ortenburg. Familia, &c. in 4to. Nuremb. 1589.

*Mich. Reder Oratio Funebris in Obi-
tum Com. Ortenb. in 8vo. Hamburg.
1689.*





VIII.

The WILD and RHIN- GRAVES.

This House forms several Branches, *viz.*

I. **NICOLAS LEOPOLD**, of the Branch of *Neuville*, Count of *Salm-Neuville*, born in 1700, succeeded his Father in 1707. By his Wife, a Daughter of *Salm*, he has a Son and a Daughter.

II. **CHARLES LEWIS**, Count of *Grumbach*, born in 1678, has been twice married, first to a Daughter of *Nassau-Usingen*, and next to a Daughter of *Nassau-Saarbruck*, by both which he has Issue. His Father died in 1719.

III. **JOHN CHARLES**, Count of *Greenweiler*; he has several Children; his Father died in 1706.

IV. **CHARLES**, Count of *Daun*, born in 1675, married to a Daughter of *Nassau-Ottweiler*. His Father *John* died in 1697, leaving, besides the Count, 1. *Christian*, 2. *Volard*, Colonel of a Regiment of

of Horse in the Emperor's Service. The Lordship of *Putlingen* in *Lorraine* belongs to him.

Origin. Genealogists say, the *Rhingraves* descend from *Adelhiem*, who lived in the 7th Century.

Estates. Their Estates consist of the Lordships and Bailiwicks of *Kirburg*, *Treneck*, *Wildenburg*, &c. the half of the County of *Salm*, *Neuville*, *Grumbach*, and *Daun*.

Religion. The Count of *Neuville* is *Roman-catholic*; the rest are Protestants.





IX.

The COUNTS Reuffen de Plauen.

Whereof there are many, *viz:*

I. **HENRY**, Count of *Upper Graitz*, born in 1722. His Father, who died the same Year, married *Sophia Charlotte*, Daughter to *John Gaspar*, Count de *Bothmar*.

II. **HENRY**, Count of *Lower Graitz*, has a numerous Issue.

III. **HENRY**, Count of *Gera*. His Father who died in 1682, left two more Children.

IV. **HENRY**, Count of *Schlaitz*, or *Salburg*. He is married, but has no Issue.

V. **HENRY**, Count of *Koesteritz*, has, by his Wife, a Daughter of *Promnitz*, several Children.

VI. **HENRY**, Count of *Lobenstein*, married to a Daughter of *Schoenburg*, who has borne to him many Children.

VII. **HENRY**, Count of *Selbitz*, born in 1681.

VIII.

VIII. HENRY, Count of *Ebersdorf*, by his Wife, a Daughter of *Castel*, has a numerous Issue.

Origin. This House is said to be very ancient. The Counts belong to *Upper Saxony*.

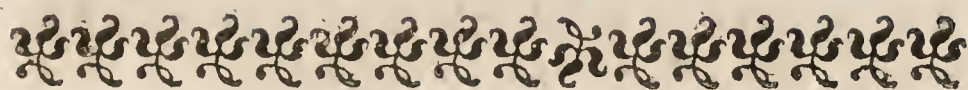
Estates. Their Estates consist of *Graitz*, *Burg*, *Delau*, *Rothenthol*, *Gera*, *Schlaitz*, *Koestritz*, &c.

Religion. The Counts *Reussen* are *Lutherans*.

W R I T E R.

Genealogia Ruthenorum Comitum & Dominorum in *Plauen*, ad medium Annum 1715 perducta. Auctore Illustriss. *Henrico XIII. Rutheno*. in Fol. *Norimbergæ*, 1715.





X.

The COUNTS of Sayn and Witgenstein.

I. **CASIMIR**, Count of *Berleburg*, born in 1687; he has been twice married, and has Issue.

II. **FREDERICK**, Count of *Homburg*, born in 1716.

III. **CHARLES**, Count of *Sayn*, born in 1691.

IV. **AUGUSTUS**, Count of *Witgenstein*, has been twice married, and has several Children.

V. **JOHN**, Count of *Valendar*, is unmarried.

The Counts of *Sayn* come from *John*, Origin. Count of *Spanheim*, who had, in 1246, the Succession of *Sayn*.

Their Estates, which lie in *Westphalia* Estates. and the *Upper Rhine*, consist of, 1. A Part of the County of *Sayn*, on the *Rhine*, near *Coblentz*. 2. The County of *Witgenstein* in *Hessia*, near *Marpurg*, containing

ing *Berleburg*, *Ruchstein*, and *Elsolf*. 3.
The County of *Zeschenan*, *Neumagen*,
Bruch, *Homburg*, and *Valendar*.

Religion. Count *Augustus* is Calvinist, and the
rest are *Lutherans*.





XI.

The COUNTS of Schoen-
burg, are,

I. **FREDERICK**, Count of *Schoen-*
burg-Hartenstein, born in 1713; he
has several Brothers.

II. **OTTO**, Count of *Schoenburg-Lich-*
tenstein, born in 1678; by his second Wife
he has only one Son.

III. **LEWIS**, Count of *Schoenburg-Stein*,
has Issue only one Daughter.

IV. **CHRISTIAN**, Count of *Schoenburg-*
Waldenburg, has Issue a Son and two
Daughters.

V. **OTTO**, Count of *Schoenburg-Re-*
missan, or *Glauc*, where he resides; he
has Issue several Children.

VI. **AUGUSTUS**, Count of *Schoenburg-*
Rochsburg.

VII. **FRANCIS**, Count of *Schoenburg-*
Wechselburg; by his second Wife, he has
an only Daughter.

VIII. **AUGUSTUS**, Count of *Schoenburg-*
Penicke.

D

Touching

Origin. Touching the Origin of the Counts of Schoenburg, Genealogists are not agreed.

Estates. Their Estates, which lie in the *Upper Saxony*, consist of the Lordships of *Glauca*, with *Merang*, of *Waldenburg*, *Holinstein*, *Lichtenstein*, *Hartenstein*, *Stein* with the Town of *Lossing*, of *Wichselburg*, *Penicke*, *Remissan*, and *Rochsburg*.

Religion. The Counts are *Lutherans*.





XII.

The COUNTS of Solms.

I. *F*REDERICK, Count of *Solms-Braunfels*, born in 1696, has Issue. His Father, *William Maurice*, was Colonel of the Guards to King *William*; he died in 1693.

II. *F*REDERICK, Count of *Solms-Lich*, has a numerous Issue.

III. *F*REDERICK, Count of *Solms-Sonnenwalde*; he has Issue two Daughters.

IV. *W*ILLIAM, Count of *Solms-Roedelheim*. His Father was one of King *William's* Colonels; he died in 1728, leaving Issue.

V. *F*REDERICK, Count of *Solms-Wildenfels*, living at *Lanback*, born in 1711. His Father was Counsellor of the *Aulick* Council, and the *Protestant* President of the Imperial Chamber of *Wetzlar*.

*C*HARLES, Count of *Solms-Wildenfels*, living at *Utphe*.

*H*ENRY, Count of *Solms-Wildenfels*, living at *Wildenfels*.

VI. *F*REDERICK, Count of *Solms-Baruth*.

Origin. The Counts of *Solms* have the same Origin as the Princes of *Nassau*. *Eberhard*, Count of *Nassau*, surnamed the *Great*, and the *Rich*, had among other Children, *Philip*, who in the 11th Century built the Castle of *Solms*, on the River of the same Name.

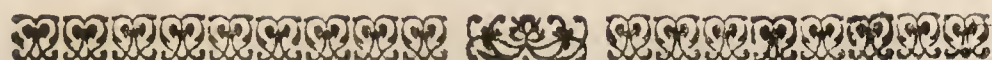
Estates. Their Estates lie scattered. In the *We-teraw*, they possess the Lordships of *Braunfels* and *Greiffenstein*, *Hungen*, *Wulferstheim*, *Upper Solms*, *Lich*, *Lanbach*; *Roedelheim* near *Francfort*; *Assenheim* near *Hanau*, and several other Lands in *Upper Saxony*.

Religion. The Counts of *Solms-Lich*, *Sonnenwalde* and *Barut*, are *Lutherans*, the rest are *Calvinists*.

W R I T E R S.

Ott. Belgenii *Genealogia Comitum Solmensium*. In 4to. *Gießæ*, 1621.

Christ. Zoibeichs *Pastoris & Superintendentis in Barruth*, *Genealogische Tabellen Graeffliche Haus zu Solms*. In Fol. *Wittenberg* und *Zerbst*, 1709.



XIII.

The COUNTS of Stolberg.

I. *CHRISTIAN*, Count of *Stolberg-Wernigerode*, born in 1691, has several Children.

II. *FREDERICK*, Count of *Stolberg-Geudern*.

III. *HENRY*, Count of *Stolberg-Schwartzau*.

IV. *CHRISTOPHER*, Count of *Stolberg-Stolberg*, has a numerous Issue.

V. *JUSTUS*, Count of *Stolberg-Rosla*.

The House of *Stolberg* is antient, and *Origin.* was formerly very powerful.

The Estates of the Counts lie dispersed, *Estates.* but most of them are in the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*, as the large Bailiwicks of *Stolberg*, *Hayn*, *Wolfberg*, *Holinstein*, *Rosla*, *Wernigerode*, *Geudern*, *Kelbra*, &c. The Counts have Right to the Succession of the Princes of *Schwartzburg*.

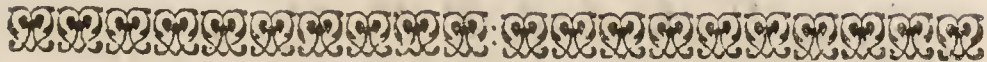
They are *Lutherans*, and reside at the *Religion.* Places whence they have their Titles.

W R I T E R S.

*Mat. Gothi inclytæ Familiæ Stolbergicæ,
Fragmentum. In 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1620.*

*Lustre des Hoch Graeffichen Hauses
Stolberg, &c. met 104 Genealogische Ta-
bellen. In 4to. Nordhausen, 1727.*





XIV.

The COUNT of Wartenberg.

CASIMIR, born in 1699, and married in 1724; he has several Children. His Father was,

John Casimir Rolbe, Prime Minister, and great Favourite of *Frederick I.* King of *Prussia*; but he was at last disgraced, and banished to *Francfort* on the *Main*, where he died in 1712. By his Wife, a Gentlewoman of *Emmeric*, who now resides at the *Hague*, he had several Children.

John Casimir was made a Count of the *Estates* Empire, and *Wartenberg* was erected into a County, with great Privileges, in 1699. It lies in the *Palatinate*. Formerly there were several Branches of this House, but now they are united in the Person of the present Count.

He is *Calvinist*.

Religion

W R I T E R S.

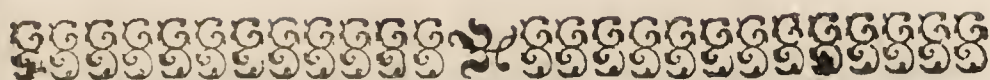
*Geo. Helwichii, Historia & Origines
S. R. I. Comitum de Wartenberg. In 8vo.
Amstelod. 1710.*

*Joh. Casimir Kolbe von Wartenberg
vaetlerliche Instruction an seine Kinder,
&c. In 4to. Berlin, 1704.*

*The Houses of the Counts of the Circle
of Weteraw, which are extinct, are those
of Koenigstein, Pyrmont, Gleichen, Ho-
linstein, Plessen, Haag, Creange, Falken-
stein, and Flekenstein. Those of Schwartz-
burg, Mansfeld, and Waldeck, are raised
to the Princely Dignity.*



THE



T H E
C O U N T S *and* B A R O N S
O F T H E
Bench *of* Swabia.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Freyberg. | 11. Schlick. |
| 2. Fugger. | 12. Zinzendorf. |
| 3. Grafen-Egg. | 13. Stadian. |
| 4. Hohen-Ems. | 14. Traun. |
| 5. Konigseck. | 15. Trautmansdorf. |
| 6. Maxelrain. | 16. Waldpurg. |
| 7. Montfort. | 17. Waldtein. |
| 8. Oettingen. | 18. Weissenwolf. |
| 9. Papenheim. | 19. Wolfstein. |
| 10. Rechberg. | |
-

I.

The BARON *of* Freyberg.

FERDINAND, Son to *Joseph Albert*, who by his Wife, a Daughter of *Creange*, had several Children.

The

Origin. The old Castle of *Freyberg*, which is 6 Miles from *Coire*, gave Name to this House. It descends, as some Writers contend, from the *Roman* Family of *Curius*.

Estates. The Baron's Estates are the Lordships of *Freyberg*, *Rothenthal*, *Asch*, *Neusteiflingen*, *Ronau*, *Oepfingen*, *Justingen*, &c.

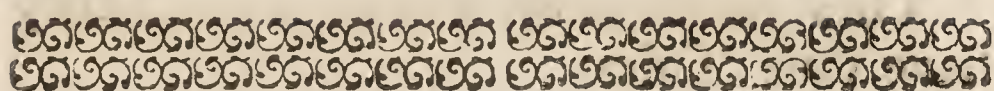
Religion. He is *Roman-catholick*, and resides at *Justingen*.

W R I T E R S.

Mart. Crugii Annales Suevici. In Fol. *Francof.* 1695.

Mart. Zeilers Topographia Sueviæ, mit Kupffern, in Fol. *Francof.* 1653.





II.

The COUNTS of Fugger.

Whereof there are 10 Branches actually subsisting.

1. **T**HAT of *Fugger-Pfirt*, FRANCIS,
born in 1710.
2. *Fugger-Simmendingen*, RAYMOND,
born in 1671.
3. *Fugger-Adelshofen*, MAXIMILIAN,
born in 1677.
4. *Fugger-Weisenborn*, ADAM, born in
1695.
5. *Fugger-Gloet*, ANTHONY, born in
1681.
6. *Fugger-Kirchheim*, JOHN, born in
1661.
7. *Fugger-Woerth*, MARQUARD, born
in 1661.
8. *Fugger-Muckausen*, JOHN.
9. *Fugger-Babenhausen*, and *Boos*, RU-
PERT, born in 1683.
10. *Fugger-Wasserburg*, MAXIMILIAN.

Most of these Gentlemen have nume- *Families*.
rous Families.

They

Residence. They reside at the Places whence they have their Titles.

Religion. They are all *Roman-catholicks*, and have Offices at the Courts of *Munich*, besides pretty little Estates of their own. Their Ancestors were wealthy Merchants and Manufacturers at *Augsburg*, and us'd to entertain Emperors, and to lend them Money.





III.

The C O U N T of Graffen-egg.

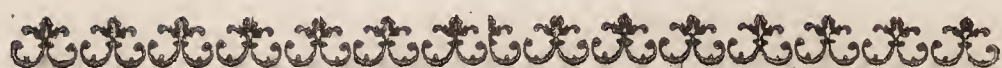
GODFREY, born in 1674, by his Wife, a Daughter of *Papenheim*, he has a numerous Issue.

Bucelinus says, that a Count of this *Origin*. House, by Name *Gerwig*, was of the Number of the chief *Germans*, who were at the Battle which *Charles Martel* fought at *Raginfrede*, in 714.

The Count's Estates are the County of *Estates*. *Graffen-egg* in *Swabia*; *Moeslingen*, *Kaltenburg*, *Burgberg*, *Omerhoven*; the Lordship of *Eglingen* was sold in 1723, to the Prince of *Tour* and *Taxis*.

He is *Roman-catholick*, and resides at *Religion*. *Burgberg*.

IV.



IV.

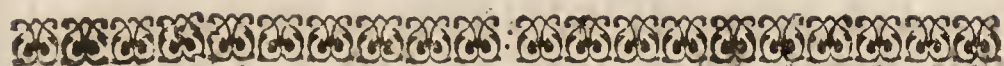
The Count of Hohen-ems.

FRANCIS RODOLPHUS, Count of *Hohen-ems-Vadutz*, a Colonel in the Emperor's Service. The elder Branch of *Hohen-ems* became extinct in 1718.

Origin. This House is descended of an antient Nobility in *Switzerland*. Historians take Notice of one *George of Ems*, who was at the Tournament of *Rollinburg* in 942; of another of the same Name, who assisted at those Diversions at *Hall* in 1048; and of a third called *Theodoric*, who was present at those of *Cologne* in 1179; this last was Head of the Family.

Estates. The Count's Estates consist of *Ems*, a good Town, *Alt-Hohen-ems*, the Lordship of *Vadutz*, *Schellenberg*, and *Lustennaw*; *Bistri*, a Lordship in *Bohemia*, to purchase which, in 1698, *Schellenberg* was sold, or given in Exchange to the Prince of *Lichtenstein*.

Religion. The Count is *Roman-catholick*, and resides at *Hohen-ems*, or at *Vadutz*.



V.

The COUNTS of Konigseck

Form Two Branches, viz. those of

I. **K**onigseck-Rotenfels, ALBERT EUSEBIUS, born in 1669, succeeded his Brother in 1709; married *Clara*, Heiress of *Cronenburg* and *Rouffy* in *Luxemburg*, by whom he has six Children; the eldest, *Charles*, born in 1696, takes the Title of *Konigseck-Erps*. He resided at the *Hague*, as Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor till 1728, and is now at *Brussels*, Counsellor of State for *Brabant*; he has two Children,

Albert's Father was *Leopold*, Counsellor of State, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, &c. he died in 1694; he married a Daughter of *Scharffenberg*, by whom he had 8 Children; those of them that have made any Figure are, *Hugue*, the eldest, he died in 1720. *Sigismond*, Envoy from the Emperor to the King of *Denmark*; he died in 1709. *Francis*, a General Officer in the Emperor's Service. Lo-

THAIR

THAIR JOSEPH DOMINIQUE, born in 1673; this great Man was at first a Canon of *Strasburg*, but took to Arms, and was employed in several Embassies at the Courts of *France*, *Great Britain*, and *Madrid*. At *Brussels*, he concluded the Barrier Treaty with the *States General*. In 1734, he was named to command the Imperial Army in *Italy*, in the Room of Count *Mercy*, which so exasperated that General, that he hazarded a Battle, in which he and the Flower of his Army were cut to Pieces under the Walls of *Parma*. Count *Konigseck's* Retreat out of *Italy*, at the Head of the shattered Troops, was universally applauded. In 1736, he had the Honour to succeed Prince *Eugene*, as Vice-President of the Council of War, and Privy Counsellor of the *Conferences* (or the Cabinet Council). *Charles*, in the Emperor's Service.

II. *Konigseck-Aulendorf*, CHARLES, Chamberlain to the Emperor, born in 1695. His Father was *Francis*, great Provost of *Upper and Lower Swabia*.

Origin.

M. Spener, in his *Heraldry*, founded on the Documents which had been communicated to him by the Family of *Konigseck*, says, that *Cuno*, descended from the antient Family of the *Guelphs*, so well known in *Germany*, built 6 Miles from

Al-

Altorff, the Castle of *Konigseck*, or *Cunonssegg*.

The Estates of the Counts, are the *Estates*.
County of *Konigseck*, the Lordships of
Aulendorf, *Rotenfels*, and *Stauffen*; *Aben-*
weiler, *Wald* and *Marstetten*.

They are *Roman-catholicks*.

Religion.





VI. and VII.

The COUNTS of Hohen- Waldeck, and of Mon- fort.

I. *MAXIMILIAN*, Count of *Hohen- Waldeck and Maxelrain.*

Estates. His Estates are the County of *Hohen-
Waldeck*, and the Lordship of *Maxelrain*,
which is a Fief of *Bavaria*.

Religion. The Count is *Roman-catholick*.

II. *ANTONY*, Count of *Monfort*, Cham-
berlain to the Emperor; he has several
Children.

Origin. This Family has taken their Name from
the Castle of *Monfort*, in the Valley of
Rheinthal.

Estates. The Count's Estates are only the Lord-
ships of *Tettnangen*, *Argen*, and *Immen-
stadt*, in *Swabia*, and the Lordship of
Pfanneberg in *Styria*. The County of
Mon-

Monfort was sold to the House of *Austria* in the 14th Century.

The Counts of *Hohen-Waldeck* and *Religion*.
Monfort are Roman-catholicks.





VIII.

The COUNTS of Oettingen

Form two principal Branches ; those of,

I. **O**ETTINGEN, which has been raised to the Princely Dignity.

II. *WALLERSTEIN*, which is divided into,

I. *Oettingen-Spielberg*, FRANCIS, born in 1663, Director of the College of the Counts of *Swabia* ; he has a numerous Issue.

II. *Oettingen-Wallerstein*, WILLIAM, born in 1677. His Father *Wolfgang*, was President of the *Aulick* Council, and Embassador from the Emperor at the *Ottoman* Court ; he died in 1708, leaving many Children.

III. *Oettingen-Balder*, CRATO ; his Father was a General in the Emperor's Service.

Origin.

Lewis XV. of *Oettingen* had two Sons ; the elder formed the Branch of the Princes, and the younger that of the Counts.

These

These Counts possess all the County of *Estates*.
Oettingen, since the Extinction of the
Branch of the Princes, which happened
in 1731. Before that, they had only
small Appenages.

They are *Roman-catholicks*, and reside *Religion*.
at *Oettingen*, *Spielburg*, *Wallerstein*, and
Katzenstein.





IX.

The Count of Papenheim.

JOHN FREDERICK, born in 1680, Hereditary Marshal of the Empire; he died in 1731, and had for Successor, his Nephew *Frederick*, born in 1702; by his Wife a Daughter of *Leiningen*, he has one Son.

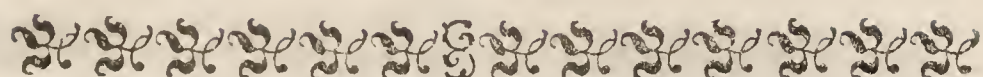
Estates. This Count is more noted for his Post, as Hereditary Marshal of the Empire, than for his Territory, which is very small; the County lies on the Borders of *Francia*, and the Town about 14 Miles from *Dunawert*.

Religion. The Count is *Lutheran*.

W R I T E R S.

Mat. a Papenheim, J. V. D. & Can. August. de Origine & Familia Illustrum Dominorum de Calatin, qui hodie sunt Domini à Papenbiem S. I. R. Mareschalli Hereditarii. Augustæ Vind. 1553.

Fundamenta, das die gesandtschafftliche Secretarii, in dem Fürstlichen Collegio, &c. In Fol. Ragenspurg, 1729.



X.

The COUNT of Rechberg.

FERDINAND JOSEPH, Count of Rechberg, is Son of Francis Albert, who died in 1715. leaving several Children.

The Counts of Rechberg pretend to *Origin*, come from Ernest, Marshal de Calatin, the Ancestor of the Counts of Papenheim, who died in 1170.

The Count's Estates consist of *Hohen Estates*. Rechberg on the Iber, Aichheim, Scharpfenberg, Roten-Loewen, Duntzdorf, Rechbergshausen, Bonndorf, and the Monastery of St. Blaise in the Black Forest.

The Count is *Catholick*, and resides at *Religion*. Hohen-Rechberg.

W R I T E R.

Wigulæi Hund, Bayerfcher Stamm-Baum. In Fol. Ingolstadt, 1658.



XI.

The COUNT of Schlick.

FRANCIS JOSEPH, Counsellor of State to the Emperor, has been twice married without having Issue. His Father was *Francis Ernest*, Counsellor of the *Aulick* Council, dead in 1675, leaving a numerous Issue.

Origin. The Counts of *Schlick* come from the Country of *Egraf* in *Bohemia*.

Estates. Their Estates are the County of *Pasfano*, *Weisrircheim*, *Elnbogen*, *Seeberg*; the Lordships of *Altenburg*, *Copodino*, *Bartauschow*, *Gitschinouves*, *Bielsko*; these Lands hold of *Austria*.

Religion. The Count, who is a *Bohemian* Nobleman, is *Catholick*; he resides at *Weisenburg*, when in the Country; but he is almost always at *Prague*.

W R I T E R S.

Bob. Balbini Epitome Historica Rerum *Bohemicarum*. In Fol. *Praguæ*, 1678.

Casp. Bruscb, Beschreibung vom *Fichtelberg*. In 4to. *Wittemb.* 1640.

XII.



XII.

The COUNTS of Zinzen- dorf

Form two Branches; viz. those of

1. *Ernstbrunn*, and, 2. *Neuburg* or *Friedau*.

I. **Z**inzendorf-Ernstbrunn, JOACHIM ANTONY, Hereditary Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, Counsellor of State to the Emperor, &c. born in 1689. His Father was *John Weickard*, dead in 1702. His Grandfather *John Joachim*, Chancellor to the Emperor, died in 1665, leaving a numerous Issue, who have been all married into great Families. *John Joachim's* Brother, *Rodolph*, was a *Lutheran*, Counsellor of the *Aulick Council*, and the Emperor's Ambassador in *Denmark* and *Holland*; he died in 1677. His Children and Descendants, who are very numerous, are mostly *Lutherans*.

II. Zinzendorf-Neuburg, LEWIS OTTO, born in 1711. His Father was *Charles Lewis*, Vice-President of the *Aulick Council*,
cil,

cil, dead in 1722. His Grandfather was *John Charles*. *George Lewis*, Brother to *John Charles*, was President of the Chamber, and died in 1680. By his first Wife he had no Children. By his second, a Princess of *Holstein*, (who married to her second Husband the famous Count *de Rabutin*, Velt Marshal and Governor of *Transilvania*) he had, 1. *Maria*. 2. *Christian*, killed at the Battle of *Siclos* in *Transilvania*, in 1687. 3. PHILIP LEWIS, born in 1671, great Chancellor to the Emperor, Ambassador Plenipotentiary at the Courts of *France* and *Great Britain*, and the *Hague*, in 1709, 1710, and 1711; the Emperor's first Ambassador at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, in 1713, and last of all at the Congress of *Soissons*, where he gave Proofs of a superior Genius, in 1728. He is justly accounted one of the ablest Ministers of the Age, and has almost the whole Weight of Foreign Affairs lying upon him; he has Alliances with all the great Families in *Vienna*, and maintain'd a very good Understanding with the late Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*. His Manner of Living is elegant and magnificent. By his Wife, a Daughter of *Waldstein*, and Widow to the Count of *Loewenstein*, he has five Children; *John*, who has been twice married; *Philip*, a Cardinal, and Bishop of *Rhaab* in *Hungary*, in 1726,
and

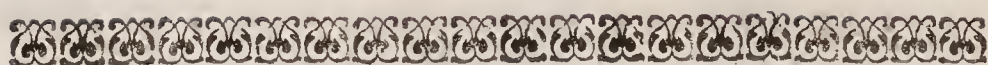
and of *Breslaw*, the Capital of *Silesia*, in 1732; *Maria*; *Octavius*, Knight of *Malta*, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot; *Joseph*.

Galatius Gualdus, Historiographer to the Origin. Emperor, refers the Origin of this Family to *Ethico*, Count of *Altorf*, Brother of *St. Conrad*, Bishop of *Constance*, and Son of *Henry* Duke of *Bavaria*, Prince and Count of *Altorf*. Of late Years, the Counts of this illustrious Family have been honoured with the most eminent Employments at the Court of *Vienna*, though the small County of *Zinzendorf* was erected into a County only about 70 Years ago.

Their Estates are the Lordships of *Ro-* Estates. *gendorf*, *Sintzendorf* in *Austria*, *Ernsbrunn*, the Burgraviate of *Reineck*, near *Andernack* on the *Rhine*, in *Westphalia*; *Peckstall*, and *St. Martinsberg*. There were some other Lands belonging to this Family, but they have been sold to neighbouring Princes.

These Counts are *Catholics*; those who Religion. descend from *Rodolph*, as has been before remarked, are *Lutherans*.

Gal. Gualdi, Comitibus Prioratus, de Orig. Writer. Gentis *Sintzendorf*. *Viennæ*.



XIII.

The Count of Stadian.

FREDERICK, Counsellor of State, and Great Marshal to the Elector of *Mentz*. His Father, who died lately, was *John Philip*; by his Wife, a Daughter of *Schonburn*, he had, besides the Count, *Francis*, who is Dean of the Chapter of *Bamberg*, &c.

Origin.

The Count, who derives his Name from the Castle of *Stadian*, situate in the Country of *Prettigau*, but which is now in Ruins, is of an ancient Extract. Several of his Ancestors signalized themselves at the Tournaments of *Augsburg* in 1080, of *Zurich* in 1165, of *Worms* in 1209. *John Caspar* of *Stadian*, was great Master of the *Teutonic Order* in 1650.

Estates.

The Count's Estates are only the Lordship of *Tanhausen* in *Swabia*, bought of the Count of *Zinzendorf* in 1700, the Lands of *Worthausen*, *Mosbayern*, *Gauth*, *Godenschloes*, and *Newmartz* in *Bohemia*.

The

The Count is *Catholick*.

Religion.

And, by Reason of his Offices, resides *Residence*:
most commonly at *Mentz*.

W R I T E R.

*Gab. Bucelfini Germanica Topo-Chro-
no-Stemmatographica. In Tom. 3.*





XIV.

The COUNTS of Traun and Abensberg.

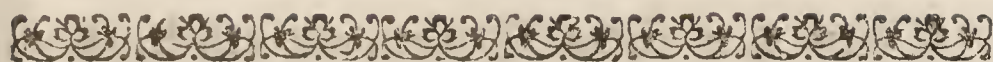
I. *T**Raun-Eschelberg*, OTTO FERDINAND,
General in the Emperor's Service.
His Father *Otto* left several Children.

II. *Traun-Meissau*, FRANCIS ANTONY,
Count of *Traun-Abensberg* and *Meissau*,
Hereditary Standard-Bearer of *Austria*.
His Father left a numerous Issue.

Origin. These Counts say they come from *Babo*, Burgrave of *Ratisbon*, the common Ancestor to several other Families of the Empire.

Estates. The Barony of *Eglof* in *Swabia*; *Meissau*, *Braunberg*, *Wolfpassing*, *Puckflus*, and *Petronell*, towards the Frontiers of *Hungary*, belong to the Count of *Traun-Meissau*; but *Eschelberg* has no Estate.

Religion. They are *Roman-catholicks*.



XV.

The COUNTS of Traut- mansdorf.

I. **J**OHN FREDERICK, Author of three particular Branches, the present Counts whereof are, FRANCIS NORTBERG, FRANCIS WENCESLAS, and MAXIMILIAN SIGISMOND; they are all married, and have Issue.

II. JOHN HARTMAN, Author of a distinct Branch, the present Count whereof is SIGISMOND; his Father was General of the *Venetian* Troops, and afterwards of those of the Emperor; he died in 1706.

These Noblemen come from the an-*Origin.*
cient Counts of *Tyrol*. Several of them have had very considerable Employments at the Imperial Court. *Leopold*, who died in 1724, was Governor General of *Bohemia*.

Their Estates consist of *Gleichenberg*, *Estates.*
Negan, *Turgau*, *Tozenbach*, &c.

They

Religion. They are some *Roman-catholicks*, and others *Lutherans*.

Residence. They reside at *Gleichenberg*, *Leutomysel* and *Brandeis*.





XVI.

The COUNTS of Waldburg.

1. *W*aldburg-Scheer, MAXIMILIAN, born
in - - -

2. *W*aldburg-Trauchburg, CHRISTOPHER,
born in 1669.

3. *W*aldburg-Preusse, CHARLES, a General Officer to the King of *Prussia*, and his Ambassador at the Court of *France* in 1722. His Family is settled in *Prussia*.

4. *W*aldburg-Wolffeck, FERDINAND.

5. *W*aldburg-Waldsee, JOHN-MARY.

6. *W*aldburg-Zeil, JOHN CHRISTOPHER.

7. *W*aldburg-Wurtzach, ERNEST JAMES.

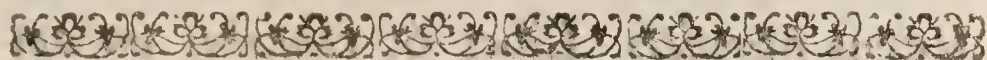
These Counts are all married, and have *Origin.*
Issue. They derive their Extract from
the antient Counts of *Than*.

Truchsesse is an Hereditary Title attached to this Family, and denotes the Dignity of *Maitre d' Hotel* of the Empire.

We have already mark'd the Grofs of their Eftates, and the Places of their Residence, in mentioning their Titles.

Religion. They are *Roman-catholicks*.





XVII.

The COUNT of Waldstein.

FRANCIS ERNEST, married in 1727, a Daughter of *Furstenberg*, who has borne him one Son. His Father was *Francis Joseph*, and his Grandfather *Ernest Joseph*, who was Governor and Captain General of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*.

The Family of *Waldstein* (commonly *Origin.* called *Wallenstein*) is descended from an antient House of *Bohemia*.

The Count's Estates consist of *Zwirt-Estates.* *zetic*, *Muchingraez*, &c. The Castle of *Waldstein*, with its Territory, was sold many Years ago.

The Count is *Roman-catholick*.

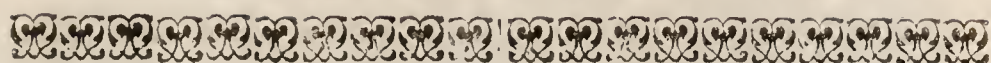
Religion.

W R I T E R S.

Job. Tanneri Soc. Jesu Amphitheatrum Gloriæ; spectaculis Leonum *Waldstenico-*
rum adornatum. In Fol. *Pragæ*, 1661.

Rufen. Dorfeii Commentatorium de Rebus Suevicis. Liber 6. contains an ample Relation of the Exploits of the famous Imperial General Wallenstein, and his Portrait.





XVIII. and XIX.

The COUNTS of Weissen- wolff, *and* Wolffstein.

I. *FRANCIS*, Count of *Weissenwolff*:
His Father *Helmhard* died in 1702,
leaving a numerous Issue.

This Family is originally of *Fran nia*, *Origin*.
whence they went to settle in *Austria*.

The Count's Estates are *Sonnegg*, *En-Estates*.
fegg, *Erlach*, *Lustenfelden*, &c.

He is *Catholick*, and resides at *Steyregg*. *Religion*.

W R I T E R.

Calini Theatrum Gentis *Weissenwolff*.
Germanicè, 1675.

II. *CHRISTIAN*, Count of *Wolffstein*,
has a numerous Family.

Wigul Hundius, Historiographer to this *Origin*
Family, brings it from one *Ernpert*, who
lived in the 12th Century.

The Count's Estates are inconsiderable.

Religion. He is *Catholick*, and resides at *Obern-Sultzberg*.

W R I T E R S.

Hund, *Bayerischis Stammbuch*, Fol. 1598.

D. Koeleri Historia Genealogica Comitum de Wolffstein. In 4to, 1629.*

* N. B. *The Houses of the Counts of Swabia which are extinct, are those of Helfenstein, in 1627; Tübingen, in 1630; Eberstein, in 1660; Sultz, in 1687; Cronberg, in 1704; and Tilly in 1724.*





The COUNTS of the Bench of Franconia.

Are those of,

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Castel. | 7. Nostitz and |
| 2. Erpach. | Reineck. |
| 3. Giech. | 8. Rosenberg. |
| 4. Graevenitz. | 9. Schoenborn. |
| 5. Hohenlohe. | 10. Stahrenberg. |
| 6. Loewenstein-Wer- | 11. Windischgratz. |
| theim. | 12. Wurmbrand. |

The COUNTS of Castel.

I. *Castel-Castel*, CHARLES, formerly a General Officer in the Troops of the late King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*; he has Issue. His Father *Wolfgang* was twice married, and has left a numerous Issue.

II. *Castel-Rudenhaus*, JOHN, by his Wife, a Daughter of *Castel-Castel*; he has a Daughter. His Father *Philip* left Issue.

Origin. The first of this House was *Gobert*, descended from the antient Dukes of *Franconia*.

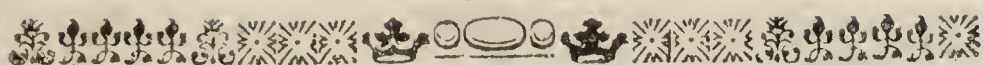
Estates. The County of *Castel* lies betwixt the Bishopricks of *Wurtzburg* and *Banberg*, being about 12 Miles long, and 3 broad: The Towns are *Castel*, situate on a Mountain, *Remling*, *Rudenhaus*, and *Aschfeld*.

Religion. The Counts are *Lutherans*, and hold of the Bishop of *Wurtzburg*.

W R I T E R.

Cyr. Spangenbergii Chronicon Hennebergense. In Fol. Strasburg, 1599.





II.

The COUNT of Erpach.

PHILIP CHARLES, Count of *Erpach Furstenau*, a General Officer in the Troops of *Hesse-Darmstadt*; he has been twice married, and has several Children. His Father left a numerous Issue.

The Branch of *Erpach*, an antient Fa-^{Origin.} mily, became extinct in 1731, and their Lands devolv'd to *Erpach Furstenau*. So that his Estates consist of the County of^{Estates.} *Erpach* (which lies in the *Palatinate*) about 14 Miles long, and 6 broad, comprising the Castle of *Erpach*, the Towns of *Michelftadt*, *Furstenau*, *Breubach*, &c.

This Count is *Lutheran*, and resides at^{Religion.} *Reithenberg*, or at *Schoenberg*.



III.



III. and IV.

The COUNTS of Giech and Graevenitz.

I. **C**HARLES, Count of *Giech*; he was introduc'd at *Weickershiem* into the Assembly of the Counts of the Circle of *Franconia*, in 1726; he has only one Son; his Father had many.

Origin. This House is said to be very antient.

Estates. The County of *Giech* is divided into three large Bailiwicks, viz. *Thurnau*, *Buchau*, and *Weissenfels*.

Religion. The Count is *Lutheran*.

II. **F**REDERICK, Count of *Graevenitz*, an Hereditary great Officer at the Court of *Wurtemberg*. He has been four times married, and has a numerous Issue, who are provided for, chiefly at the Court, or in the Troops of *Wurtemberg*.

He

He was not made a Count till 1707, *Origin.*
tho' his Family be of the first Antiquity.

His Estates lie partly in *Swabia*, and *Estates.*
partly in *Franconia*.

He is *Lutheran.*

Religion.





V.

The COUNTS of Hohenlohe.

I. *Hohenlobe-Weickersheim*, CHARLES Count of; he has only two Children, but his Father left a numerous Issue.

II. *Hohenlobe-Oeringen*, JOHN; by his Wife, a Daughter of *Hesse-Darmstadt*, he has many Children.

III. *Hohenlobe-Langenburg*, LEWIS; he has a Son and a Daughter. His Father left a numerous Offspring.

IV. *Hohenlobe-Ingelfingen*, CHRISTIAN, who has many Children. His Father left also a numerous Issue.

V. *Hohenlobe-Kirchberg*, FREDERICK; he has Issue.

VI. *Hohenlobe-Bartenstein*, CHARLES; his Father left several Children.

VII. *Hohenlobe-Schllingsfurt*, PHILIP; he has Children, and his Father left a numerous Offspring.

The

The House of *Hohenlohe* is antient, *Origin.* and has been productive of great Men.

The Estates of these Noblemen lie *Estates.* scattered. *Oeringen*, where there is a College, belongs to them all in common.

Some of the Counts are *Catholicks*, *Religion.* some *Lutherans*, and some *Calvinists*.



VI.

The COUNT of Loewenstein-Werthiem.

Of the Branch of *Virnenberg*.

JOHAN, born in 1705. His Father left a numerous Issue.

(See the Article of the Princes of Loewenstein-Wertheim, in the 1st. Vol.)

VII.



VII.

The COUNTS of Nostitz and Reineck.

I. *Nostitz-Roeckenitz*, JOHN, Counsellor of State to the Emperor since 1723. By his first Wife, a Daughter of *Zinzendorf*, he has a numerous Offspring.

II. *Nostitz-Reineck*, ANTHONY, Great Master of the Kingdom of *Bohemia*; he has no Issue.

Origin. The Counts of *Nostitz* are originally of *Lusatia*.

Estates. Their Estates lie mostly in *Bohemia* and *Austria*; Part of the County of *Reineck* in *Franconia* does likewise belong to them.

Religion. They are *Roman-catholicks*, and reside at *Falkenau* and *Teschochau*.



VIII.

The COUNTS Urfini of
Rosenberg.

I. **O**F the elder Branch, LEOPOLD, Intendant of *Carinthia*. His Father left a numerous Offspring.

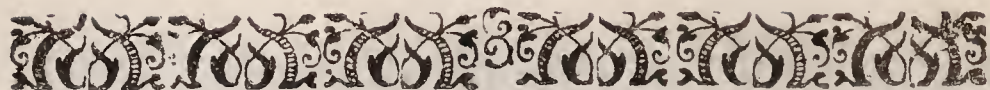
II. Of the younger Branch, WOLFGANG.

The Family of *Rosenberg* is originally Origin. of *Carinthia*.

The Count's Estates are the Baronies *Estates*. of *Lerchenau* and *Grafenstein*, *Sonnegg*, *Stain*, *Foeversberg*, *Hochenberg*, *Kentzchach* and *Greiffenberg*.

They are *Roman-catholicks*, and reside *Religion*. at *Grafenstein* and *Sonnegg*.

IX.



IX.

The COUNT of Schonborn.

FREDERICK CHARLES, born in 1674, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, Bishop of *Bamberg* and *Wurtzburg*, in 1729. (See the Article of these two Bishops in Vol. I.)

The Count's Father was *Melchior Frederick*, first Minister to the Elector of *Mentz*, and died in 1726, leaving a numerous Issue. Those of most Note, and whom we have elsewhere made mention of, are, *John* Bishop of *Wurtzburg*; he died in 1724; *Damien*, Cardinal and Bishop of *Spires*; *Rodolph*, he has a numerous Issue; *Anselm*, General in the Emperor's Service, he has two Children; *Francis*, Elector of *Treves*.

Origin.

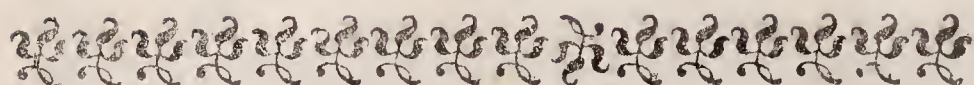
The Count's Grandfather was *Philip Erwin*, and his Great-Grandfather *John Philip*, born in 1605; he was the first who aggrandized the Family: He was Bishop of *Wurtzburg* and Elector of *Mentz*,

Mentz, and got several of his Brothers made Counts of the Empire. The present Count was, by the Emperor, as King of *Hungary*, raised to the Dignity of *Magnate*, or Grandee of *Hungary*, in Consideration of the Lordships of *Montgatz* and *Micklos*, which belong to the Family.

The Count's Estates are considerable ; *Estates* they consist of, 1. The Lordships of *Geubach*, &c. in *Franconia*. 2. The Succession of the Counts of *Schonborn-Buchheim*, which fell to the Count in 1718, on the Death of the last of that Branch. 3. The Lordships of *Sarzin* and *Sarduck*, situate in *Hungary*, which were given by the Emperor to the Count for his important Services.

The Count is *Catholick*; his Office ob- *Religion*. lises his constant Residence at *Vienna*.





X.

The COUNTS of Staremb- berg.

I. *Staremb-**Rudiger***, GUNDAKER, President of the Chamber of *Finances*, and second Minister of the *Conferences*, to the Emperor. He has been twice married, and has a numerous Issue. His Father was *Conrad Baltazar*, Grandchild to *Rudiger*, Author of the Branch, who died in 1586. *Conrad*, by his second Wife, had the present Count, who, as has been just said, is at the Head of the Treasury, and Minister of State, which difficult Offices he discharges with the Applause both of Prince and People; and by his first Wife, he had the famous Count, who, in 1683, defended *Vienna* against the *Turks**, and died in 1700, leaving five Daughters.

* Some have referred the raising of this famous Siege chiefly to the Avarice of the Grand Visier, who would not suffer his Soldiers to storm the Town, lest they should become Fellow-Sharers of the rich Booty with himself.

II.

II. *Staremburg-Henrien*, GUNDACKER, Minister of State, and second General of the Emperor's Armies, next to Prince *Eugene*, died full of Years and Glory in 1737; he had only one Daughter, who died in 1721. *Maximilian*, one of the Emperor's Generals, and Governor of *Vienna*, is the only surviving Brother of the Count; he has a Son, born in 1724.

This illustrious House owes its Origin *Origin* to the Margraves of *Styria*.

The Estates belonging to it, are, 1. The *Estates*. Succession of *Schaumberg*. 2. The Lordships of *Eschelberg*, *Lichtenhaeg*, &c.

This House is *Roman-catholick*.

Religion.

W R I T E R.

W. Comit. à Wurmbrand, Collectan. Geneal. Hist. Familiar. *Austriæ*, *Viennæ*, 1705. In Part. 3.





XI.

The COUNT of Windischgratz.

JOHN LEOPOLD, born in 1686, first Plenipotentiary at the Congress of *Cambray*, in 1722, and Counsellor of State to the Emperor in 1725; he has two Sons.

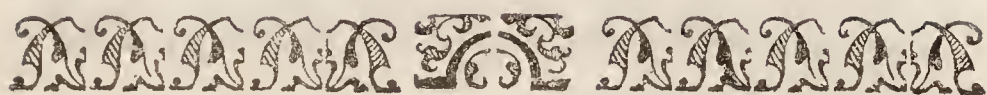
His Father *Gottib* was Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, and died in 1695, leaving a numerous Issue.

Origin. The Count of *Windischgratz* comes from *Styria*.

Estates. His Estates are, the County of *Windischgratz*, the Lordships of *Waldstein*, *Trautmansdorf*, and *St. Peter* on the *Aa*.

Religion. The Count is *Roman-catholick*.

XII.



XII.

The COUNTS of Wurmbrand.

I. **O**F the *Austrian* Branch, JOHN WILLIAM, born in 1670, turn'd *Roman-catholick* in 1722; he is President of the *Aulick Council*, and has three Children. His Father left Issue, whereof two are Lieutenants General in the Emperor's Troops.

II. Of the *Styrian* Branch, RODOLPH, married to the Countess of *Trautmansdorf*, by whom he has 4 Children. His Father *George* died in 1702, leaving Issue.

The Counts of *Wurmbrand* are de-Origin. scended from an antient Nobility in *Styria*.

Estates. Their Estates are the Lordships of *Stuppach, Steyersberg, Stickelberg, Restenau* and *Neuhause*.

Religion. They are *Roman-catholicks*.*

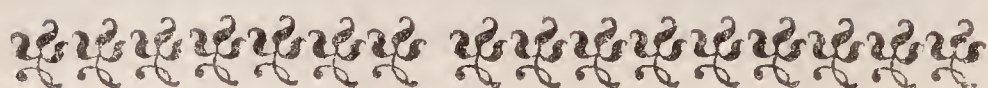
* *The noble Families of the Bench of Franconia, that are extinct, are those of Reineck, in 1559; of Dernbach, 1697; Limpurg, in 1713; and Guyer in 1708; this last made the King of Prussia his Heir, who after having taken Possession of the County of Guyer, gave it, in 1729, to the Margrave of Brandenburg Anspach.*





T H E
C O U N T S *and* B A R O N S
O F T H E
B e n c h *of* W e s t p h a l i a .

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Bassenheim. | 11. Nesselrode <i>and</i> |
| 2. Bentheim-Teck- | Reichenstein. |
| lenburg. | 12. Platen <i>and</i> Hal- |
| 3. Kaunitz-Rietberg. | lermunde. |
| 4. Kirchberg. | 13. Rantzau. |
| 5. Limburg-Styrum. | 14. Reckheim <i>and</i> |
| 6. Lippe. | Aspremont. |
| 7. Manderchied. | 15. Salm <i>and</i> Reif- |
| 8. Mark. | ferscheid. |
| 9. Merode. | 16. Vehlen. |
| 10. Metternich. | 17. Wied. |



I.

The COUNTS and BARONS of Bassenheim.

I. *Bassenheim-Koenigsfeld*, JOHN WALDPOT, Baron of; his Father died in 1693, leaving Issue.

II. *Bassenheim-Ollbruch*, JOHN PHILIP, Dean of the Chapters of *St. Alban*, and *Bleidenstadt*. His Father left a numerous Issue.

III. *Bassenheim-Bornheim*, FERDINAND WALDPOT.

IV. *Bassenheim-Gudenau*, ALEXANDER, Canon of *Worms*, *Spires*, and *Munster*.

Origin.

The *Waldpots*, Barons of *Bassenheim*, are originally of the Countries of *Cologne* and *Juliers*. Antony I. who liv'd in 1480. was the Author of the several Branches. *Waldpot*, a Sort of Surname annexed to the Family, signifies a Master of a Forest.

Their

Their Estates consist of the Lordships *Estates.*
of Pyrmont, Seveneck and Cransberg, Koenigsfeld, Ollbruck, Bomheim, &c.

The Counts are *Roman-catholicks.*

Religion.





II.

The COUNTS of Bentheim-Tecklenburg.

I. *Bentheim-Limburg*, MAURICE CASIMIR, a Colonel in the Emperor's Service. His Father left Issue.

II. *Bentheim-Steinfurt*, FREDERICK, born in 1703.

III. *Bentheim-Bentheim*, HERMAN FREDERICK, born in 1694. He married in 1717, a Daughter of *Hesse-Rheinfels*, by whom he has several Children. In 1723, he was declared *Non Compos Mentis*, and incapable of Governing. The Bishop of *Munster* is declared Administrator, till such Time as the Count's Children come of Age.

Estates. The Estates belonging to these Counts are, 1. The County of *Bentheim*, which borders on the *United Provinces*; it is 30 Miles long, and 10 broad, abounds with Woods, and Game of all Sorts, except about *Bentheim* and *Nienbuys*, where there are pleasant and fruitful Vallies,
upon

upon the River *Aa*; other Places here, are *Ulsen*, *Noorthorn*, *Schutorp*, &c. 2. The County of *Steinfurt*; it is about 15 Miles long, and 7 broad; the Capital is *Burchsteinfort*, where there is a *Gymnasium* for the Languages, and Liberal Arts. 3. *Tecklenburg*; but the greatest Part of this County was sold to the King of *Prussia*, in 1700. 4. The Lordship of *Rheda*. 5. The County of *Limburg*. 6. In the Diocese of *Cologne*, the Lordships of *Alpen*, *Lenep*, and *Helffenstein*, &c. 7. The Bailiwicks of *Ucht* and *Frendenberg* in the County of *Hoga*.

The Count of *Bentheim* is *Catholick*, *Religion*, *Steinfurt* is *Calvinist*, and *Tecklenburg* *Lutheran*.





III.

The Count of Kaunitz.

MAXIMILIAN, Counsellor of State to the Emperor, born in 1676, married, in 1699, *Mary*, Heiress of *Rietberg*, Daughter to *Ferdinand* Count of *Ost-Frise* and *Rietburg*, by whom he has a numerous Offspring. His Father *Ulric* was the Emperor's Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of *Reyswick*, and Vice-Chancellor of the Empire; he died in 1705, leaving Issue.

*Origin.
Estates.*

The County of *Rietberg* (Part of the County of *East-Friesland*) is very antient; it comprises *Rietberg*, *Essens*, *Stedersdorf* and *Witmund*. *Essens* is a good Town, has a strong Castle, and being situate near the Sea, enjoys a Trade.

The Quarrels betwixt the Counts of *East-Friesland* and *Rietberg*, have been of long Standing, but were at last composed by Marriages betwixt the two Families.

Religion.

The Count is *Roman-catholick*.

IV.



IV.

The BURGRAVE of Kirch-
berg.

GEORGE, married to a Daughter of
Nassau-Ottweiler, by whom he has
Issue.

William was the first Count of *Kirch-Religion-
berg*, in 939; his Successors signalized
themselves at the Tournaments, the reign-
ing Diversions of the middle Ages.

This Gentleman's Estate consists only *Estates*
of the Lordship of *Hackenberg*, Part of
the County of *Sayn*, and of *Farnrode* in
the Country of *Eysenach*.

He is *Lutheran*, and resides at *Hachen-Origin-
berg* in the County of *Sayn*.



V.

The COUNTS of Lippe.

I. *Lippe-Detmold*, SIMON HENRY, Count of, born in 1694, married a Daughter of *Nassau-Idstein*, by whom he has seven Children. His Father was Colonel in the *Dutch* Service, before he came to the Estate in 1718; he was twice married, and had a numerous Issue. His Grandfather *Simon* died in 1697; he married *Amelia* Daughter of *Christian* Burgrave of *Dohna*, and Heiress of the Sovereignty of *Vianen*, &c. by whom he had a very numerous Issue, among whom those of most Note were, *Ferdinand*, a Lieutenant General in the Troops of *Hanover*; he died in 1724, leaving Issue; *Charlotte*, Abbess of the Chapel and Nunnery of *Hervorden*; she married in 1707 the Count of *Weid*; *Augustus*, a General of the Emperor's Troops.

II. *Lippe-Biesterfeld*, RODOLPH, Knight of the *Teutonic* Order; he is married, and has Children.

III.

III. *Lippe-Buckeburg*, ALBERT; he has two Children.

IV. *Lippe-Alverdissen*, FREDERICK; he is also married, and has Issue.

All Genealogists agree, that the Counts *Origin.* of *Lippe* come from the antient *Romans*. They take the Title of *Noble Lords*, a Title which the old *Saxons* gave to the great Men of their Country, from among whom they chose their Dukes or Chiefs to command their Armies.

The Estates of the Count of *Lippe-Estates.* *Detmold* are considerable; they consist of,
 1. The County of *Lippe*, which is above 30 Miles long, and 12 broad, situate on the Borders of *Hanover*, containing several good Towns, as *Ditmold*, where the Count resides; *Lippe* or *Lipstat*, a fortified Town; its chief Trade is in preparing Timber for building Vessels on the *Rhine*, to which it has an easy Conveyance by the River *Lippe*; this Town is now in the Possession of the King of *Prussia*; *Horn*, near *Detmold*; *Lemgow* a Hanse Town, but both the Count of *Lippe* and the King of *Prussia* form Pretensions to it; *Pyrmont*, famous for its excellent Waters; it lies on the Borders of *Hanover*; *Uffen* or *Salbussen*, *Rietberg*, &c. 2. The Lordships

ships of *Sternberg*, *Engern*, *Rheda*, *Brache*, &c.

The Sovereignty of the Towns of *Vinnen*, *Ameyden*, &c. which came to the House of *Brederode*, by the Marriage of *Amelia*, Countess of *Dohna*, with *Simon Henry* Count of *Lippe-Detmold*, were sold in 1725, to the Count of *Hompesch*, General of the *Dutch* Army, who sold them afterwards to the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*.

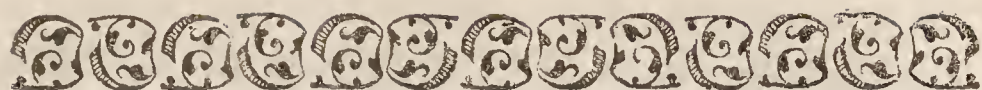
The Estates of the Count of *Lippe-Buckeburg*, are the North Part of the County of *Schaumburg*, comprising the Bailiwicks of *Buckeburg*, *Stadtbergen*, *Hagenburg*, and *Steinhude*; the Count resides in a Castle near *Buckeburg*.

Religion. The Counts are, some *Lutherans*, and others *Calvinists*.

W R I T E R S.

Just. Lipiensis Lippiflorium, seu Poema de Primordiis Comitatus *Lippiensis*, & Rebus gestis aliquot Comitum *Lippiensium*.

Joh. Pideritii Chronica Comitatus *Lippiciæ*. Germanicè, in Fol. *Rinteln*, 1627.



VI.

The COUNTS of Limburg-Styrum.

I. *L*imburg-Bronchorst, FREDERICK Vice-Admiral of *Friesland*, *Groningen* and *Ommeland*; he has several Children.

II. *Limburg-Gehem*, OTTO, born in 1688. His Father was a General in the Emperor's Army, and died in 1705.

III. *Limburg-Aichheim*, MAXIMILIAN; by his Marriage he has the Lordship of *Aicheim*, situate in *Swabia*.

IV. *Limburg-Styrum-Styrum*, MAURICE; he has been twice married, but without Issue.

The Counts of *Styrum* have the same Origin, Original with the Counts *de la Marck*, of whom we are going to treat.

The Branch of *Styrum* has the County *Estates* of *Bronchorst*, and of *Borkeloe*. — The Branch of *Gehem*, *Gehmen*. — The Branch

of *Aichmien*, *Iller Aichmien* on the *Iller* in *Swabia*. — The Branch of *Styrum*, *Styrum*.

Religion. The Counts are some *Protestants*, and others *Roman-catholicks*.





VII.

The COUNTS of Manderf- chied.

I. *M* Anderschied-Blanckenheim, JOHN, born in 1708, is Son of *Francis*, President of the Councils of Finances and War, to the Elector *Palatine*; he died in 1731, leaving a numerous Offspring.

II. *Manderschied-Kayl*, WOLFGANG; he was Canon of *Cologne*, when he succeeded his Brother in 1721; he has since married; his Father left a numerous Issue.

Some *German* Heralds derive this Fa-*Origin.*
mily from the *Ubii*, a People well known
to the old *Romans*.

The Elder Branch possesses the Lands *Estates.*
of *Geroldstein*, *Rouffy*, *Kronenburg*, *Blan-*
kenheim, &c.

The Branch of *Kayl* has *Daun*, *Kayl*,
Wartenstein, *Manderschied*, &c.

These Counts are *Roman-catholicks.* *Religion.*



VIII.

The COUNT de la Marck.

LEWIS PETER, born in 1674; he quitted his Benefices, and accepted of a Regiment in *France*, where he is now a Lieutenant General; he married a Daughter of the Duke of *Rohan*, by whom he has a Son and a Daughter.

He has a Brother, who was made General of the Troops of the Circle of *Westphalia*, in 1731.

Origin. The House of *Marck* comes from the antient Counts of *Altena*. It has had the Honour to give Sovereigns to the Duchies of *Cleves*, *Juliers*, and *Berg*, who failed in 1609.

Estates. The County of *Marck*, which belonged to this House, is now the King of *Prussia*'s; so that the little it now enjoys, has come by Marriages, viz. *Schleiden*, *Kerpen*, *Lumay*, *Serain*, *Saffenburg*, where the Count resides, *Gueldorff* and *Bologne*.

Religion. The Count is *Roman-catholick*.

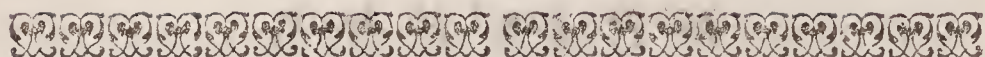
WRI-

WRITERS.

Levoldi Northof Origines Marcanæ, five Chronicon Comitum de Marca & Altena, à quibus descendunt Duces Clivences, Juliacenses, & Bergenses, cum Notis Hen. Meibomii. In Fol. Hanov. & Francof. 1613.

Warneri Teschenmacheri Annales Julicæ, Cliviæ, Marcæ & Ravenspergi, in Fol. Arnheim. 1638.





IX.

The COUNTS of Merode.

I. **O**F the *Florentine* Branch, JOHN, Count *de Merode*, Marquis *de Westerloo*, Grandee of *Spain*, and General in the Emperor's Service; he was disgrac'd in 1727, and died in 1732. He was twice married, and had three Children. His Father was likewise twice married, and left Issue.

II. Of the *Fernandine* Branch, JOACHIM, Count *de Merode* and *de Monfort*, born in 1690; he is married, and has Issue. His Father was a Lieutenant General in the Service of *Spain*, and Governor of *Brussels*; he died in 1716, leaving three Daughters.

Origin.

The Marquises of *Westerloo* are descended from *Peter Berenger*, third Son of *Berenger* King of *Arragon*. *Lewis VII.* King of *France*, having repudiated his Queen *Eleanora*, that young Prince, who was related to the Queen, left *France*, where, on Account of his Virtues, he had been loaded with Honours, and settled in
Ger-

Germany, where he married the Heirefs of *Roode* or *Warner*. *Warner* their Son transmitted the Arms of *Arragon*, and other Honours, to his Posterity.

The Count's Estates are considerable; *Estates*. they consist of the County of *Merode*, the Lordships of *Petersheim*, *Westerloo*, *Olen*, *Stein*, *Odenkirchen*, *Herselt*, &c.

The Count is *Roman-catholick*, and re-*Religion*. fides at *Merode* or *Westerloo*.





X.

The COUNTS and BARONS of Metternich.

I. *M*etternich-Winneberg, PHILIP, Hereditary Chamberlain of the Archbishoprick of *Mentz*, is married, and has two Sons.

II. *Metternich-Chursdorff*, WOLFGANG, settled in *Brandenburg*; he has several Brothers and Sisters.

III. *Metternich-Mullenarck*, CHARLES, Grand Bailiff to the Elector *Palatine*; settled in the Country of *Juliers*.

IV. *Metternich-Niederberg*, BERNARD, Commander of the Order of *Malta*; he is also settled in the Duchy of *Juliers*.

Origin. The House of *Metternich* is one of the most antient among those of the *Rhine*.

Estates. The Estates belonging to it are the Counties of *Winneberg* and *Beilstein*; the Lordships of *Nonnheim*, *Reinhartstein*, *Pouffeuz*, and *Geilsheim*, and some Lands in *Bohemia*.

Religion. The Counts are *Roman-catholicks*.



XI.

The COUNTS of Nesselrode and Richenstein.

I. **O**F the elder Branch, FRANCIS, Counsellor of State to the Elector of *Cologne*, and Governor of *Reckinghausen*; he is married, and has Children.

II. Of the younger Branch, JOHN, General of the Artillery to the Emperor in 1728; he has only one Daughter. His Father was Bishop of the *Five Churches* in *Hungary*, and the Emperor's Ambassador at the Court of *Savoy* in 1710; he died in 1732, aged 94 Years.

'Tis agreed that this Family is one of *Origin*. the most antient of those in *Thuringe*.

Their Estates are the Baronies of *Reichenstein*, *Herten*, &c.

The Count is *Roman-catholick*, and resides at his Castle of *Herten*, near *Dortmund*.

XII.



XII.

The COUNT of Platen and Hallermunde.

GEORGE LEWIS, born in 1702 ; he is Son of *Ernest Augustus*, Great Chamberlain to the late Elector of *Hanover*, (King George I. of *Great Britain*) as also Hereditary Post-master General in the *Electorate* ; he died in 1726. Count George's Sister *Sophia* is married to M. *St. Florentine*, Secretary of State to the King of *France* ; his other two Sisters, are, *Amelia*, married to the *Sieur de Boulou*, Son to the Marshal ; and *Frederica*.

The Count's Grandfather was first Minister at the Court of *Hanover*, and died in 1709, leaving a Son, of whom we have spoken, and a Daughter, *Sophia*, married to the Baron *de Kilmanseck*, who died in 1717 ; upon which she followed the Court of *Great Britain*, and was created by King George I. Countess of *Arlington* ; she died in her Prime at *Hanover*, in 1724, at which Court she shone out with an envy'd Lustre.

The Family of *Platen* is very ancient. *Origin.*

The Count's Estates consist of *Haller-Estates. munde*, erected into a County in 1707; the Lordship of *Linden*, &c. The Count is rich in Money.

He is *Lutheran*, and resides at *Linden Religion* near *Hanover*, at which Court he lives in a grand Manner.





XIII.

The Count of Rantzow.

ADOLPH, born in 1688, was by the King of *Denmark*, in 1708, condemned to perpetual Imprisonment in the Castle of *Munckholm* in *Norway*, for having assassinated his Brother, while he was a hunting. He has no Children by his Wife, a Daughter of *Sayn*. His Father *Ditlas* was Counsellor of State to the King of *Denmark*, Governor of *Sleswick* and *Holstein*.

Origin.

The Count of *Rantzow* descends from an ancient Family in *Holstein*.

The King of *Denmark* has seized the County; but the imprisoned Count's Sister has carried the Process before the *Aulick Council*, at *Vienna*; and his Wife has for her Subsistence the Castle of *Rantzow*, with its Dependencies and Revenues.

There are still subsisting some other Branches of this House, and in particular four Gentlemen who have obtain'd the Title of *Count*, in 1728.

The

The Count's Estates are the Lordships *Estates*.
of *Bretenburg*, *Drakenburg*, *Rantzow*,
Leuenholm, &c. some of which are not
Fiefs of the Crown of *Denmark*.

The Count is *Lutheran*.

Religion.

W R I T E R S.

Wiperi Origines Rantzov. In 4to. *Wittb*.
1588.

P. Lindenburgii Hypotyposis Arcium,
Palatiorum, &c. *Rantzov*. In 4to. *Fran-*
cof. 1591.





XIV.

The COUNTS of Reckheim and Aspremont.

I. **F**ERDINAND, born in 1703, Chamberlain to the Emperor. His Father died in 1720, and his Grandfather, who was a General in the Emperor's Troops, in 1708.

FERDINAND, Count of *Aspremont-Linden*, has no Issue.

Albert III. Count of *Aspremont*, had two Sons, *Gobart*, who form'd the Branch of *Aspremont*, and *Arnold* that of *Linden*, whence proceed the Counts of *Reckheim*.

Estates. Their Estates, which lie chiefly in the *Netherlands*, consist of, 1. The County of *Reckheim*, on the *Meuse*, near *Mastricht*; the County of *Dun* and *Linden*; the Lands of *Canterstdorf*, *Neudorf*, *Prieborn*, *Borsheim*, *Thienne*, and *Steinbeck*, *Blaeringen*, *Houtheim*, *St. Simon* and *Ontz*. *Henry* yielded in 1676 the County of *Aspremont* to a distant Relation.

Religion. The Count is *Roman-catholick*, and resides at *Reckheim*.

XV.



XV.

The COUNTS of Salm.

I. *Salm-Reifferschied*, FRANCIS, Count of; Hereditary Marshal of the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*, and Counsellor of State to the Emperor; he has been twice married, and has several Children, viz. *Francis*, Bishop of *Tournay* in 1731, &c.

II. *Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck*, FRANCIS; by his Wife, a Daughter of *Tour* and *Taxis*, he has two Sons. His Father, *Ernest Salentin*, left 17 Children.

III. *Salm-Neuburg sur L' Inn*, FRANCIS; he has a numerous Issue.

The Counts of *Salm* are descended *Origin.* from *Frederick* Prince of the *Moselle*, a famous Captain in the Reigns of the Emperors *Lewis* and *Lotharius*. His numerous Descendants have made a Figure in the Empire and *Netherlands*.

Their Estates consist of a Part of the *Estates.* County of *Salm*; the other Part is possessed by the Prince of *Salm*; the County of *Reifferschied*, situate in the *Eiffel*; the
Lord-

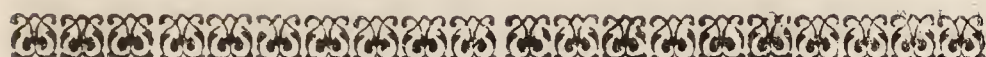
Lordships of *Dyck*, *Alffter*, *Bedbur*, and
Hackenbroich.

Religion. The Counts are *Roman-catholicks*.

W R I T E R.

Nic. Reusneri Anathemata, seu Æræ
Sepulchrales Familiæ *Salm*. In 8vo. *Ar-*
gent. 1586.





XVI.

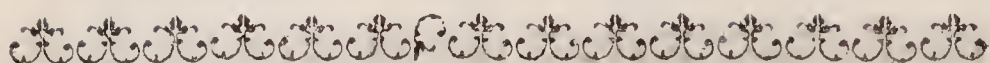
The Count of Vehlen.

ALLEXANDER, Major-General of the Troops of the Elector Palatine; he has, I think, no Issue. His Father *Otho* died in 1727: he was the Elector Palatine's Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of *Ryswick*, and afterwards a General in the Emperor's Service, and Governor of the Province of *Limburg*. He had a numerous Issue, but they are all dead except Count *Alexander*. *Christopher*, one of *Otto's* Brothers, was General in Chief of the Emperor's Troops in the *Netherlands*; he died in 1733.

The House of *Vehlen* is very antient. *Origin.*

The Count's Estates are the Counties of *Estates. Vehlen* and *Meggen*; the Lordships of *Rasfeld* and *Brezenheim*, *Schermbeck*, *Engelrod*, *Hagenbeck*, and *Krudenburg*.

The Count is *Roman-catholick*, and re-*Religion.*
sides at *Rasfeld*. *Residence.*



XVII.

The Counts of Wied.

I. *Wied-Runckel*, JOHN, born in 1705. He has married a Daughter of the Count of *East-Friesland*. He has an only Brother. His Father was killed in a Duel. His Grandfather had a numerous Offspring.

II. *Wied-Neuwied*, FREDERICK, born in 1684; he has the lower County of *Wied*. By his Wife, a Daughter of the Count of *Dohna*, he has two Sons, *John* and *Francis*. His Father left a numerous Issue.

Origin.

The Origin of this House is not well known.

Estates.

The Count of *Wied-Runckel* has the upper County of *Wied*, with the Provostship of *Erpell*, the Lordships of *Isenburg*, *Runckel*, and *Durdorf*.

*Religion,
&c.*

These Counts are *Lutherans*. They reside at *Runckel*, and *Neuenwied*, which is a handsome Palace, situate betwixt *Andernach* and *Cologne*.

THE



T H E
I M P E R I A L
A N D
F R E E
C I T I E S.



THE Roman Historians make mention of several very considerable Cities, such as *Treves*, *Cologne*, *Mentz*, and others. In the Capitulars of *Charlemagne* we find frequent Mention of *Augsburg*, *Nuremberg*, *Constance*, *Ratisbon*, *Nimiguen*, &c. as Cities noted for their Commerce and Number of Inhabitants. The Empire having afterwards assumed a certain Form of Government, those Cities did likewise undergo considerable Alterations. And we find their *free* Votes in important Affairs, under the Emperors

Lewis of Bavaria, Frederick I. and even under the *Othos*, who have granted to them, at different Times, those Privileges and Prerogatives wherewith they are dignified at this Day. The Emperors have reckoned these Cities as a Counter-balance to the Power of the Princes, more observant of their imperial Will, and consequently the most solid Support of their Authority in the Empire. It was not, however, till the 14th Century that those Cities constituted a distinct College in the Diet.

The essential Point of their Liberty consists in that they are subject to no Prince or State; but to the Emperor and Empire conjointly, to which united Sovereignty alone they pay Homage. Thus they enjoy all the Rights of *Regale*; they make Treaties, send Deputations and Embassies, with regard to Peace and War, form Alliances, coin Money, &c. and are, indeed, so many little Republicks.

They are extremely attentive to the Preservation of their Immunities, and, how scanty soever their Territories may be, they are of greater Consideration, with regard to Wealth, and the Happiness of the Subject, than those of several Sovereigns in *Germany*. I said the Happiness of the Subject; for even the meaner Sort of the Inhabitants of the Free Towns live comfortably

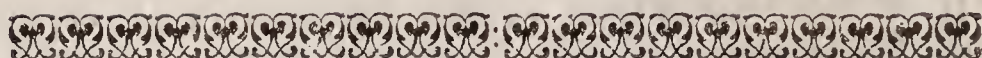
fortably and securely. They are sure to enjoy the Fruits of their Labours, and are under no Apprehensions of being oppressed or molested, or of becoming the Victims of the Caprice and Avarice of a lawless spendthrift Man. Happy, could they learn not to abuse those Privileges, and to keep themselves within a prudent and wholesome Subjection to their Laws and Magistrates! — It is certain a *Hamburg Mob* is a very terrible Thing. — The Deputies of the Imperial Cities form the Third Order or Class in the Diet of *Ratisbon*.

The *Hans Towns* are different from the Imperial Cities ; tho' many of the latter be of the Number. They, as such, make up no Part of the Legislature ; but are only a Confederation of some of the most trading Towns, for mutual Defence, and carrying on their Commerce. The College, or General Meeting, is kept at *Lubeck*. The League betwixt them began in 1164, and was made up of above Seventy Trading and Seaport Towns in several Countries : Of this Number were *Antwerp, Dort, Amsterdam, Dunkirk, &c.* in the *Netherlands* ; *Calais, Rouen, St. Malo, Bourdeaux, Marseilles, &c.* in *France* ; *Barcelona, Seville, Cadiz, and Lisbon*, in *Spain* ; *Leghorn, Messina, Naples*, in *Italy* ; *London*, in *England*, and several Towns in the *Empire, Norway, and Sweden*. In former

times the Conjunction of two or three of these Towns together made a considerable Power, and were terrible to sovereign Princes. And in 1428 they set out betwixt 200 and 300 Ships of War against *Erick X. of Denmark*. But this first most powerful League was soon destroyed, *France, Spain, Sweden, Denmark, and England*, having broke off the Towns of their Dependence from it; those of the Empire only continued in it: of these *Lubeck, Cologne, and Dantzick*, are the chief. The lesser ones are remarkable for little, but their Liberty. At this Day the Number, both of the Imperial and Hanse Towns, is much reduced; and we may probably enough conjecture, that they will, one after another, be all brought under the Yoke of the Princes and States in whose Territories they lie. *Brunswick, Hildesheim, Magdebourg, Erfurt, and Munster*, have but very lately been reduced. *Strasbourg*, and the other Imperial Cities in *Alsace*, are in the Hands of the *French*. The Elector of *Brandenburg* is not very favourable to the Cities in his Dominions; *Wesel, Emmeric*, and many more, are long ago brought under. How long *Dantzick, Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen*, will be able to maintain themselves, is hard to say; only they have all, more than once, been brought, as it were, to the last Gasps. The
first

first lies between two formidable Powers, *Poland* and *Prussia*. *Hamburg* and *Lubeck* would have long ago fallen a Prey to the King of *Denmark*, or Duke of *Holstein*, had not the Jealousy of the neighbouring Powers (who envy those two Princes these delicious Morsels) preserved them. And the Dispute which the King of *Sweden*, when Duke of *Bremen*, affected to have with the City of that Name, shew'd evidently enough what he would be at, and so far alarmed the Empire, that they admitted the City into the Diet in 1641, when they begun to suspect that that Prince would become Master of the Dukedom.





I.

The Bench of the Rhine.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|----|-------------|
| 1 | Cologn. | 9 | Bremen. |
| 2 | Aix la Chapelle. | 10 | Mulhausen. |
| 3 | Hamburg. | 11 | Northausen. |
| 4 | Lubeck. | 12 | Dortmund. |
| 5 | Worms. | 13 | Friedberg. |
| 6 | Spires. | 14 | Wetzlar. |
| 7 | Francfort. | 15 | Gelnhausen. |
| 8 | Goslar. | | |



II.

The Bench of Swabia.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|----|--------------|
| 1 | Ratisbon. | 10 | Rothweil. |
| 2 | Augsburg. | 11 | Überlingen. |
| 3 | Nuremberg. | 12 | Heilbrunn. |
| 4 | Ulm. | 13 | Gemund. |
| 5 | Eßlingen. | 14 | Memmingen. |
| 6 | Reutlingen. | 15 | Lindau. |
| 7 | Nordlingen. | 16 | Dunkelsbuhl. |
| 8 | Rotenburg. | 17 | Bibrach. |
| 9 | Hall. | 18 | Ravensburg. |
| | | 19 | Schwein. |

19 Schweinfurt.	29 Wimpfen.
20 Kempten.	30 Weiffenburg.
21 Winsheim.	31 Grengen.
22 Kauffbeuren.	32 Gengenbach.
23 Weil.	33 Zell.
24 Wangen.	34 Buckhorn.
25 Isny.	35 Aalen.
26 Pfullendorff.	36 Buchau.
27 Offenburg.	37 Dopfingen.
28 Leutkirchen.	





The Bench of the Rhine.



COLOGN.

Antiquity **W**ITH regard to the Antiquity of this famous City, there has been much Dust rais'd by the Antiquaries *Lipsius, Goltzius, Pighius, &c.* What seems to be certain is, that it was founded by the *Ubii*, and thence, saith *Tacitus*, called *Colonia Ubiorum*; afterwards, *Colonia Agrippinæ*, because *Agrippina*, Daughter of *Germanicus*, and Mother of *Nero*, was born there. It was, during the *Roman* Government, the Metropolis of *Germania Secunda*, and, because of its Senate, fine Structures, and large Extent, was by some called *Second Rome*. There are some Families still here, who call themselves *Patricians*, and pretend they derive their Pedigree from the antient *Romans*. But as the principal Design of this Book is to discover the present State of the Provinces
and

and Cities of the Empire, we cannot stay to trace them from their Origin, through all their different Changes and Periods. We shall therefore only observe, that, in 1260, *Cologne* was so mightily increased by Privileges from the Emperors, and by Trade, that it enter'd into the League of the *Hans* Towns, and was made the Capital of the fourth of their Provinces.

This City is now the largest in *Germania-Extent*. *ny*; but it has several Vineyards within the Walls. It is built in form of a Half-moon, on the Banks of the *Rhine*, in a very pleasant Country, being about 100 Miles distant from *Brussels* and *Antwerp*, and 20 more from *Amsterdam*. It lies in the same Latitude with the Isle of *Wight*. It is encompassed with two good Walls and several Ditches; but it is neither populous nor rich, in proportion to the Extent of it; and Part of its Trade has, of late Years, been engrossed by other Cities: however, it still retains something more than the Vestiges of its pristine Grandeur. What renders it most remarkable now, is the vast Number of Churches, Monasteries, and Ecclesiasticks, that are to be seen in it. The Churches and Monasteries, that equal in Number the Days of the Year, are, many of them, well endowed; but the Cathedral, dedicated to *St. Peter*, would be one of the most

most magnificent in *Europe*, were it finished; which is no Honour to the Archbishop and Chapter, who cannot plead Poverty for their Negligence, as they are the richest Body of Ecclesiasticks in the Empire.

In the Article of the Elector of *Cologne*, we have touched on some Things which we shall not here repeat. The City is so free and independent of the Archbishop, that the Citizens do not suffer him to reside above three Days at a time within the Walls, tho' he has two Palaces here; for which Reason his usual Residence is at *Bonn*.

Government.

The Government of the City is in 6 Burgomasters, 7 Eschevins or Aldermen, and 150 Counsellors, who all continue during Life: But the Archbishop, by his Deputy or Bailiff, takes Cognisance of criminal Cases.

Curiosities

The Diversions and Entertainments of this Place are none of the most lively: so that, unless the Traveller be either a Laugher or a Bigot, he makes but a short Stay in it. Every one knows that this City boasts their having the Honour of containing the Bones of the *Three Wise Men*, who came from the East to worship Our Saviour, and are hence

hence called the *Three Kings of Cologne*. Besides, they pretend to shew a Thousand Heads of Martyrs in the Church of *St. Gereon*, who suffered here in the Reign of *Maximinianus*. The Story of *St. Ursula* and 11,000 Virgins, who came from *Britain* to convert the Infidels in those Parts, and were murdered here by the *Huns*, is well enough known to all who have read our * *Controversial Divinity*, or § *Voyage Writers*. In *St. Ursula's* Church the Bones of the martyr'd Virgins are hung up in great Order on the Walls ; some of the Heads, most noted for Miracles, are kept in Cases of Silver ; others are covered with Stuffs of Gold ; and some of them have Caps of Cloth of Gold and Velvet. But of all the edifying Scenes or Spectacles here displayed, there is none that surpasses the *Everlasting Periwig*. The Crucifix that has this miraculous Covering on its Head, is to be seen in the Church of the *Macca-bees*. Tho' each of the many thousand Pilgrims, who every Year resort to *Cologne*, cut off a Lock of it, yet it never was diminished !

* In particular Dr. Stillingfleet, in his Book entitled *The Devotions of the Romish Church, where he seems to have exhausted all his Wit and Irony on the Legends of Cologne*.

§ See *Missions, Dorrington, &c.*

Several

Several Ecclesiastical Councils have been held here; the oldest was that in 346, wherein *Euphrates* their Bishop was deposed for Arianism. Another was held by *Charlemagne's* Order, in the 8th Century; and several were held in the 9th, for Reformation of Manners, and against Oppressors of the Poor. — Upon these and other Accounts, they have, for a long time, called *Cologne* *The Sacred City*. — The Pope has a Nuncio always here, to take care of his Interests in these Parts.

According to the *Matricula*, *Cologne* furnishes to the Empire 25 Horse, 200 Men, and 1100 Florins; being a Quota equal to that of several Princes.

The Town-House, which is a vast *Gothick* Fabrick, contains a curious Collection of all Sorts of antique Arms, such as Bows, Bucklers, &c. The *Rhine*, to which this City owes its Trade, is near a Quarter of a Mile broad here, capable of Vessels of 30 or 40 Ton; they are long, and round-bellied, a Shape the most proper to navigate this River. The chief Traders here are Protestants.

Religion.

The *Lutherans* have a Church within the City, but the *Calvinists* are obliged to go two Miles off, to *Mulheim*, which lies on the other Side the *Rhine*, in the Country of *Bergs*. Over-against the City, on the

the other Side the River, there's the Village called *Deutz*, inhabited chiefly by *Jews*, who are allowed to trade, tho' not to sleep a Night, in *Cologne*.

The Disputes which have arisen betwixt the City and its Prelate, about Jurisdiction, have often broke out into open Ruptures; but it will always be the Interest of the King of *Prussia*, as Duke of *Cleves*, and of the Elector Palatine, as Duke of *Fuliers*, to hinder a City so considerable to fall into the Hands of the Archbishop. So that, tho' it has Guards and a Garison of its own, yet its Preservation is chiefly owing to the Jealousy of the neighbouring Princes.

The Arms of the City are *Argent*, 11 Arms. *Flames Gules*, with a Chief of the second, charged with three *Crowns Or*, representing, we may suppose, the 11,000 Virgins, and the three Kings of the East.

There are several Histories of *Cologne*; *Writers*: but that of best Credit, and upon which the rest have been founded, is *Koelhoff's* History: The greatest Part of it is said to have been composed by the Senate, and some of the chief Citizens. It was published in 1500.



AIX LA CHAPELLE.

THIS is one of the beautifullest Cities of *Germany*. It lies in a Bottom, encompassed with Woods and little Hills covered with Vines, in the Country of *Fu-liers*, on the Borders of the *Netherlands*, being about half-way betwixt *Liege* and *Cologne*, from both which it is distant only 20 or 25 Miles, and only 20 Miles from *Spaa*; so that the curious Traveller may visit both these two Seats of Health, &c. in one Day. It boasts of many things which constitute the chief Glory of Cities. It was considerable in the Time of the *Romans*. The Emperor *Charlemagne* rebuilt it, and made it the Seat of his Empire. Succeeding Emperors, charm'd with its Delightfomness, continued to honour this City with their Presence, and to enlarge its Privileges. The Golden Bull ordains, that the Emperor shall be crowned here; but that Ceremony has been performed at *Francfort*, as more convenient for the Princes, since *Maximilian I.*

Buildings. The Town-House or Senate-House, and the Church of our Lady, are reckon'd among

among the noblest Structures in *Germany*. The first, which was built in 1533, is of Freestone, and adorned with the Statues of all the Emperors since *Charles the Great*, and with fine History Paintings. In the long Room, or Gallery, the Emperors entertained the Electors, and other Princes who assisted at their Coronation.

In the Cathedral, which is a large *Gothic* Fabrick, there are many Things worth seeing; such as the great Number of Marble Pillars, Statues, Altars, the Monuments of deceased Emperors; besides the *Relicks*, which are very extraordinary; *viz.* the Gown, *alias* the Shirt, which the Blessed Virgin wore at Our Saviour's Birth; for, as this most antient Relick, made of Wool, not unlike to that which grows on Coco-Trees, is only exposed once in seven Years, and that too from the Top of a high Tower, it is not easy to determine what Part of Apparel it is. A long List of the Curiosities wherewith this Cathedral is enriched, may be found in Travel-Writers.

But what renders *Aix* most considerable, is the Baths, of which in our *Dissertation on the natural Baths of Germany*, at the End of this Volume.

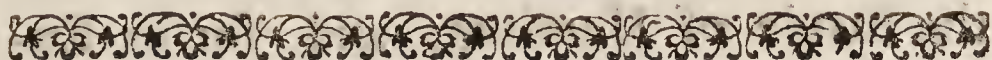
The Emperor, as Duke of *Brabant*, and Govern-
the Elector Palatine, as Duke of *Juliers*, ^{me it.}

are Protectors of the City. And the Mayor, or Consul, is named by the latter : He is for Life ; and is assisted in the Government by two Burgomasters, or joint Consuls, 14 Eschevins, and 120 Counsellors, who are elected by the Burghers, and continue two Years in their Office.

Religion. The Establishment is *Roman-catholick*, the Protestant Inhabitants being obliged to go to a Church in the Dominions of the States General in the Neighbourhood. *Aix* is noted for several Councils which were held there. The Territories belonging to it are large, comprizing many Villages, inclosed on all Sides with Hills.

Arms. The Arms are a Spread Eagle *Sable* talon'd and crown'd *Or*.





H A M B U R G.

THIS City is about 150 Miles from *Copenhagen*, 180 from *Amsterdam*, and 50 from *Bremen*. It has the same Latitude with the City of *Lincoln*; and lies in a Plain, on the North of the *Elb*. With regard to its Origin, Antiquaries differ very widely. It is at this Day the greatest Emporium in *Germany*.

The Tide runs in Canals thro' most of *Commerce* the Streets, and runs 10 Miles higher, *viz.* &c. about 60 Miles from the Mouth of the River, wherein it exceeds most Rivers in *Europe*; so that large Merchant-Men come up to the Town. It has a great Trade, not only with the Empire, but likewise with most other Countries in *Europe*; and Merchant-Ships come hither from the most considerable Parts of the known World. Their Whale and Herring Fisheries are very flourishing. Of late Years they have erected Woollen Manufactories, which will save them the Trouble of bringing these Commodities from *England*, which

they formerly did, to the Amount of 100,000 *l.* yearly. Home-brew'd Beer is the Staple of *Hamburg*, and, for its Excellency, is transported to other Places.

Manners. The *Hamburgers* are civil and polite, and very kind to Strangers. They love good Chear; and their Riches enables them to deny themselves nothing. Their Territories abound with excellent Pastures; and their Rivers and Sea with Variety of Fish. They have an Opera or Play-House, chiefly for the Entertainment of Foreign Residents; of which there are from most trading Kingdoms in *Europe*. Our *British* Resident and Company here are much considered: They have a stately Hall, built by themselves, and the Freedom of Religion. The Resident has the Power of judging Suits and Differences that arise among his Countrymen.

Policy. The City is strong, both by Nature and Art, has a good Arsenal, and mounts a numerous Guard: But in the Jealousy of the neighbouring Princes, *viz. Denmark, Sweden, Holstein, and Brunswick-Hanover*, consists its chief Security: but of all these *Denmark* is the Power this City has most to dread, and to be on its Guard against; for every now and then that Crown is harassing the *Hamburgers*, and lets no Opportunity

portunity escape to draw a little of their (superfluous) Cash from them.

The Houses here are most of Brick, ex-*Buildings.* ceeding high and stately, and adorned with fine Frontispieces. The Senate-House is a noble Structure; but the Churches are of an extraordinary Beauty, being well ornamented both without and within, with Images and other curious Knacks of Sculpture. The Steeples are noble, and mostly covered with Copper, which, when fresh, produces a fine Effect, when the Sun shines.

In Hospitals and Free-schools, *Ham-Hospitals.* burg, in Proportion to its Bigness, surpasses either *London* or *Amsterdam*. The Orphans Hospital has a Revenue of 4000 *l.* a Year. Those for the Sick, the Aged, Poor Travellers, Widows, and Orphans, who have lost their Parents and Husbands at Sea, &c. are good Buildings, and well endowed. The Work-House, and the House of Correction, are likewise useful Foundations: But the common Pest-House is what engages, in a particular Manner, the Attention and Applause of confederate Men. Here such as have the Plague, or other infectious Distempers, are well taken care of; and the Neatness of the House, as well as the Attendance and Skill of those

belonging to it, is such, that People of the best Rank do not scruple to go thither for Cure of such Distempers*. The Hospital for poor Strangers and Travellers that fall sick, is likewise very handsome, and attended by a Physician and Surgeon, with necessary Medicines. This last Establishment, of which sort, I think, there is only one in all *England*, does Honour to the *Hamburgers*, as it discovers an *universal* Charity and Concern for *all* their Fellow-Creatures, without considering the particular Community to which they themselves do more immediately belong, or the small Territory of their little State.

Territo-
ries.

For their Territory consists only of a small Part of *Stormar*, a Province of *Holstein*, comprizing the Bailiwicks of *Kutzenbittel* and *Bergerdorf*, *Bilwerder*, *Ochsenwerder* and *Eppendorf*. The four Cantons of *Alte-game*, *Neu-game*, *Kirchwerder* and *Roslacke*, are enjoyed by the *Hamburgers*, in common with the City of *Lu-*

* How much were it to be wished, that there was a like Foundation for the Small-Pox, in every considerable Parish in England! The Thousands that are carried off by that unsociable and loathsome Disease, might stir up, one would think, all the Springs of Uneasiness and Concern in the Surviving, to prevent, as far as human Prudence will go, such melancholy Devastations, as every Year happen, in one Part or other of this populous Kingdom.

beck.

beck. They have likewise many little Islands in the *Elb*, which lie betwixt this City and *Harburg*, a Town belonging to the King of *Great-Britain*, as Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*. A small Point of Land, at the Mouth of the River, in the Duchy of *Bremen*, does also belong to *Hamburg*; the Castle of *Ritzenbittel* lies here; and a little below this, a small Island, with a strong Fort in it, called the *New Work*, which is a convenient Harbour for Merchant-Men. The Toll of the *Elb* is engrossed by four Sovereigns, who have all Lands lying on the Banks, *viz.* by the King of *Denmark*, who collects his Customs at *Gluckstadt*; by the Elector of *Hanover*, who collects his at *Stade*, in the Duchy of *Bremen*; by the Duke of *Holstein*; and by the City of *Hamburg*. Were the Toll of this famous navigable River in one Hand only, it would be very considerable; but being shared by so many, it is of less Account: however, as all must have something, it occasions great Charges to such Vessels as trade hither. Emperor *Ferdinand II.* granted to *Hamburg*, in 1628, an Exemption from Toll, and an intire Jurisdiction on the *Elb*, beginning at 12 Miles above the City to the Ocean; but the King of *Denmark* did not think himself obliged to give

up his Rights, for the Sake of any Imperial Grants.

Government.

The Government is in 4 Consuls, 2 Syndics, and 20 Senators, or Common-council-men ; to whom, in extraordinary Cases, are joined 60 more grave Citizens.

The Quota of *Hamburg*, as fixed by the *Matricula*, is 20 Horse, 120 Foot, and 720 Florins : But this City is thought to be able to arm 12 or 14000 Men, and has a constant Garison of near 2000. It has had frequent Wars or Skirmishes with the King of *Denmark*, and the Duke of *Holstein*, in Defence of their Liberties ; but they always proved too weak to grapple with the first of those Princes, and were at length obliged to sue for his Favour, by means of a round Sum.

Religion.

Lutheranism is the Religion of *Hamburg* ; the *Jews* have their Synagogues ; but neither *Roman-catholicks* nor *Calvinists* are allowed Churches, so that they are obliged to go to their Churches at *Altena*, a Town belonging to the King of *Denmark*, about half a Mile distant, and where all Religions are tolerated. This Rigidity of the *Hamburgers* may, in Time, prove fatal to their City, and too late convince them of the Unpoliticalness, as well as the

un-

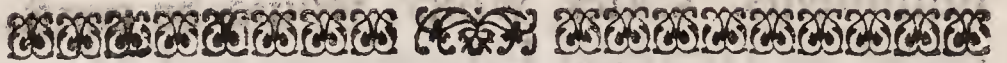
unchristian Spirit, of such narrow Establishments. Cities, which would be considered as common Emporiums and Marts for all Nations, should at least tolerate all Religions, if not allow them a Share in the Government.

The *Schola Illustris*, or University of *Hamburg*, is well endowed, and provided with able Professors; of which Number is the famous M. *Fabricius*.

The Arms of *Hamburg* are *Gules*, three *Arms*. Towers, *Argent*, built with Sand, 1 and 2.

The Antiquities and History of this City are very well wrote by *Petrus Lambecius*, a Native of it.





L U B E C K.

Origin.

THIS City is situate in *Holstein*, a Part of *Lower Saxony*. It had its Charter from *Frederick II.* in 1209, and is reckoned chief of the Hans Towns. It stands at the Conflux of several Rivers, the largest of which is the *Trave*, which empties itself into the *Baltick* Sea 12 Miles below; so that Vessels of good Burden come up to the Walls: but the largest unload at *Trave*, a Fort built on the Bay of *Lubeck*. It is the fairest Town in the North of *Germany*; the Houses are built uniform, and adorned with Sculpture, and the Streets are beautified with Canals, Rows of Trees, &c. after the manner of the Cities in *Holland*. It is moreover well fortified, and the Haven well defended by Ramparts.

Trade.

Formerly it held the Balance between the two Northern Crowns; and it enjoy'd a much better Trade than at present: however, it still employs, as is thought, about 150 Sail of its own. But the Aggrandization of *Hamburg*, which lies no more than 30 Miles distant, has done it much Harm.

Their

Their current Money here is that of the *Empire, Denmark, and Sweden*, and of most other Nations : They have some small Pieces of their own. Foreign Coin goes at a high Rate here. Beer and Corn are the principal Staples.

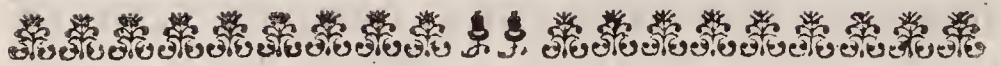
The Government is Aristocratical, the *Govern-* Senate being composed of the chief Fami-*ment,* lies of the City. It consists of 4 Burgo-masters, 2 Syndics, and 16 Counsellors, each of whom has his particular Province. They are all for Life.

The Bishop, as we have said before, *Religion.* and the State, are *Lutherans*. The Magistrate has the ecclesiastical Jurisdiction. And Affairs are decided by a Consistory, (or grand Vestry) which is composed of the Syndic, who presides, of a Superintendant, five Ministers, and four Counsellors, or Lay-Assistants. There lies an Appeal from this Court to the Senate.

The Arms of *Lubeck* are *Coupée, Ar-Arms.* gent, and *Gules*.

Jacob a Melle, and *Gaspar Sagittarius*, *Writers.* have written the History of the Imperial City of *Lubeck*, in several quarto Volumes. *Sagittarius* is noted for his good *Latin*.

WORMS.



W O R M S.

THIS City, which is pleasantly situate on the *Rhine*, in a very populous and delicious Country, was more considerable a Century or two ago, than at this Day, especially when the Imperial Chamber was kept here. It was the Scene of several Exploits of *Luther*, whose Memory is still held sacred by the Protestant Inhabitants. In the fine new Church, built a few Years ago, the History of that great Man is very well done in Painting. In 1693 the *French* burnt *Worms* to Ashes; since which it has recovered little more than the Shadow of its pristine Beauty. The wealthiest Traders, considering how much both they and their Ancestors had suffered, by reason of their lying so open to *France*, retired to *Francfort* and *Holland*: So that its chief Support is now on the Bishop and Chapter; the first of whom, however, being always a Pluralist, and oftentimes an ecclesiastick Elector, very rarely honours this City with his Presence. The late Bishop, who was Elector of *Mentz*, built a new episcopal Palace here, adjoining to the Cathedral.

The

The Citizens of *Worms*, as of most other Imperial Towns, are very complaisant to Strangers ; they make Presents of their Wine, which is much esteemed, to those of the better Sort, who pass through their City.

Worms is partly subject to the Bishop, *Government* but under the Protection of the Elector Palatine. The Senate, or supreme Council, is composed of 25 Members, whereof 13 are for Life.

Tho' the *Roman-catholicks* be numerous *Religion* here, and have the principal Churches, yet the Magistrates, and most of the Inhabitants, are *Lutherans*.

The Arms of *Worms* are *Gules*, a Key *Arms*. *Argent*, placed Bar-wise.

The Quota of this City is 9 Horse, 42 Foot, and 276 Florins.

Hervichius's Annales Wormatienses, in *Writer*. 4to, printed in 1651, are esteemed.

SPIRES.



S P I R E S.

THIS City, in its Situation, Antiquity, and Destiny, resembles *Worms*, from which it is distant about 30 Miles, but no more than 8 from *Philipsburg*, and 12 from *Heidelberg*. In 1689, on the *French* ravaging the Palatinate, and destroying *Spire*, the Imperial Chamber was translated to *Wetzlar*, which completed its Ruin. It is something larger, tho' neither much better fortified, nor peopled, than *Worms*; and yet it yields a sort of melancholy Pleasure to the Traveller, to survey those fair Ruins. The Bishops of *Spire*, knowing that this City still enjoys some Wealth, and is situate in the Palatinate, which is one of the fruitfulest Countries in *Germany*, do not spare it, in imposing heavy Taxes on the Inhabitants.

Govern-
ment.

The People are in Possession of the Government, and the Burghers are divided into 15 Companies, out of which there is a certain Number chosen, who have the executive Power. The City is under the
Pro-

Protection of the Elector Palatine ; but the Bishops, as has been just hinted, have wrought themselves into almost the absolute Sovereignty of the City, especially with regard to the *Profitable*.

The Magistrates, and most of the People, are Protestants. Formerly the *Roman-catholicks*, *Lutherans*, and *Calvinists*, had their Worship by Turns in the Cathedral, at different Hours.

The Quota of *Spires* is 9 Horse, 42 Foot, and 276 Florins.

The Arms of *Spires* are *Argent*, a Church Arms, *Gules*, with three Cloaks, with the same.



FRANC-



FRANCFORT.

IT is situate on the *Main*, above 60 Miles from *Cologne*, and 16 from *Mentz*. It is one of the largest, most populous, and richest Cities in the Empire. It is divided into two Parts by the River, over which there is a very noble Bridge.

Trade.

But what renders this City most famous, is the two great yearly Fairs that are kept here, frequented by Merchants with all Sorts of Commodities, especially Books, from most Parts of *Europe*. Some Time before the Fairs, there is a Catalogue published of such as are to be exposed to Sale. The Horse Fair is likewise reckoned one of the largest in these Parts; vast Numbers being bought up here, by the King of *France*, and the neighbouring Princes. The *Jews* are the chief Jockeys. They serve the *French* King with several thousands yearly, to remount his Cavalry. Both the Election and Coronation of the Emperor, are now performed at *Francfort*, on account of its commodious Situation.

The

The Buildings of *Francfort* are not extraordinary ; the Town-House, where the Emperor, Electors, and Princes, meet in Council, is mean. In the Room where they sit, at the Election of the Emperor, there is, besides the Throne, only some Benches covered with green Cloth, and some sorry Pictures. Nor is the great Hall, where they have their Entertainment, any thing fine. The Original of the Golden Bull is kept here. *St. Bartholomew's Church*, where the Emperor is elected, is a very antient and stately Pile.

There are always some Persons of the first Quality who reside here ; and the Electors and Princes of the Empire have their Agents, who, however, make no great Figure.

This Imperial City is governed by two *Govern-
ment.* Senates, or Councils ; the first takes Cognizance of great Matters, and the other of Things of less Importance.

The Establishment is *Lutheranism*, all *Religion:* the Magistrates, and most of the Inhabitants, being of that Religion. The *Roman-catholicks* are tolerated, and have several Churches, but make no Processions. The *Jews*, who are very rich and numerous,
VOL. II. L are

are also allowed a Synagogue, in a certain Quarter of the Town which is assigned them. But the *Calvinists* are obliged to go two Miles to their Place of Worship at *Bockenheim*, in the County of *Hanau*; and to marry, and have their Children baptised in the *Lutheran Churches*.

Extent. The Territory of this City extends itself for several Miles round it. It is chiefly planted with Vines, and abounds with Mineral Baths, which are well frequented. It has for Neighbours the Elector of *Mentz*, the Count of *Hanau*, and the Princes of *Darmstadt* and *Nassau*.

This City furnishes to the Empire 20 Horse, 140 Foot, and 300 Florins.

Arms. The Arms of *Francfort* are *Gules*, a spread Eagle, *Or*.





G O S L A R.

THIS City lies in *Lower Saxony*, about 30 Miles from *Brunswick* and *Hanover*. Formerly it was the Residence of several Emperors, for the Sake, we may presume, of Hunting, and the Treasures that are hid beneath Ground; for above, the Scene is not very beautiful. The City *Trade*, is in a manner encompassed with Silver and Iron Mines, which chiefly employ the Inhabitants. It is situate in a Valley, surrounded with mountainous and rough Ground. The House of *Brunswick* have Pretensions to this City, and several of their Princes have endeavoured to render them effectual by Force of Arms, but hitherto in vain. The Protectorship is in the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Hanover*, alternately with the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbottle*.

The established Religion is *Lutheranism*, Religion, and none other is tolerated.

Goslar, according to the *Matricula*, furnishes 15 Foot, and 60 Florins, but no Horse.



B R E M E N.

THIS City lies about 50 Miles from *Hamburg*, and 70 from *Hanover*, in *Lower Saxony*. Mr. *Moll* places it in *Westphalia*, tho' on no good Authority, as I think, the *Matricula*, and the best *German* Maps, placing it in the former. It lies on the *Weser*, a navigable River, about 30 Miles from the Sea; but Ships of great Burden unload at the Custom-house, 6 Miles beneath the City.

Trade.

It is one of the most considerable Cities in the Empire for Trade, Fertility, and Extent of Territory, which reaches 10 Miles round. By the *Weser* they transport Commodities to several Parts of the Empire, as well as import them. Their Home Commodities are Corn, Cattle, Leather (in Dressing of which they are very expert), Timber, and Linen brought hither from *Osnabrug*. They abound also with Fish, especially Salmon, taken in the Sea and *Weser*.

The

The City is stronger by Nature than Art; for they can drown the neighbouring Plain with the *Wefer*, which once a Year overflows its Banks, and much improves the adjacent Fields. They have a Garifon of 600 Men; besides, 200 of the Citizens keep Guard in the Town-house.

It is divided into two Parts by the River, over which there are several wooden Bridges. The Town-house is a modern Building, well adorned both within and without; but the antient Cathedral is mean. The University was at first only a Free-School, afterwards advanced to a *Schola Illustris*, where Divinity, Law, and Physick were taught; but is at this Day, by the Munificence of several wealthy Citizens, one of the best Universities in Germany. The Archbishoprick of Bremen was secularized at the Treaty of *Westphalia*, and given to the Crown of Sweden; but the City has, in all times, been free and independent: They have, however, had many Struggles with their Prelates, and after them with the *Swedes*, to maintain their Independency.

The Government is lodged in 4 Consuls, Govern-
and 24 Council-men, divided into a Consul *ment*.
and 6 Council-men for each of the four

Quarters of the City. They are made of the chief Citizens ; so that the Government is a kind of Aristocracy.

Religion. The Establishment is *Calvinism* ; but out of Complaisance to their late Master the King of *Sweden*, the *Lutherans* were allowed the Cathedral.

This City's Quota is 16 Horse, 32 Foot, and 320 Florins.

Arms. The Arms are *Or*, a Spread Eagle, *Sable*.





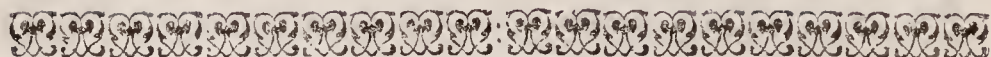
MULHAUSEN.

THIS little Imperial City, according to the *Matricula*, lies in *Thuringia*, in *Lower Saxony*; tho' most Geographers place it in *Upper Saxony*. It stands at the Foot of a Mountain, about 40 Miles from *Cassel*, and 20 from *Gotha*. It was taken in 1525 by the Elector of *Saxony* and the Landgrave of *Hesse*. In the Treaty which those two Princes made with it, it was decreed, that the City should pay an annual Tribute to each of them; and that its Ma-^{Govern-}gistracy should be confirmed by them. It^{ment.} is composed of 48 Members, taken partly from among the Patricians or Gentry, and partly from among the Tradesmen. The first must have studied Law the Space of three Years in some University in *Germany*; and the others must have travelled into divers Countries for the same Number of Years.

The established Religion is *Lutheran*. ^{Religion.}

Its Quota is 20 Foot and 80 Florins.

The Arms are *Argent*, a young Spread ^{Arms.} Eagle, *Sable* and *Gules*.



NORTHAUSEN.

IT lies in the County of *Stolberg* (but according to some in that of *Hohenstein*) about 20 Miles from *Goslar*. It was built by *Merovius*, King of *France*, about 447, since which there have been several Diets of the Empire kept here; for formerly it was very considerable, but is now no better than *Mulhausen*; with which City it is on a Par, with respect to Quota.

Religion.

The Magistracy and People are *Lutherans*.

The late King of *Poland*, as Elector of *Saxony*, was Protector of this City; but he sold his Right, about the Beginning of this Century, to the King of *Prussia*.

Arms.

The Arms of *Northausen* are *Argent*, a Spread Eagle, *Sable*; an Armorial Figure which most of the Imperial Cities seem to affect, because, perhaps, the Emperor and Empire, from whom they hold their Sovereignty and Freedom, have the same.

DORT-



D O R T M U N D.

THIS City lies in *Marck*, a County belonging to the King of *Prussia*; formerly it had Counts of its own, who sold their Rights to the Inhabitants; upon which they took the Title, by the Emperor's Consent, of an Imperial City, which his *Prussian* Majesty disputes with them.

It enjoys a pretty good Trade, having *Trade.* Communication with the *Rhine*, by the *Emser*, on which River it is situate. It is about 40 Miles from *Cologne*, and 25 from *Dusseldorp*.

It has a sort of an University, erected in 1543.

It furnishes 7 Horse, 30 Foot, and 240 Florins, for its Quota, to the Empire.

The Establishment is *Lutheranism.* *Religion.*

The Arms *Argent*, a Spread Eagle, *Arms.*
Sable.

FRIED-



FRIEDBERG.

FRIEDBERG, in the *Weteraw*, about 14 Miles North of *Frankfort*. It is a considerable City, and enjoys great Privileges. Several Emperors have been very kind to it, and honoured it with their Residence for some Months in the Year. It has four annual * Fairs, which bring Trade to it. It lies at the Foot of a great Ridge of Hills. The Neighbourhood of *Frankfort* hinders it from being so considerable as it would otherwise be.

Trade.

The Quota of this City is only 12 Foot and 48 Florins.

Religion.

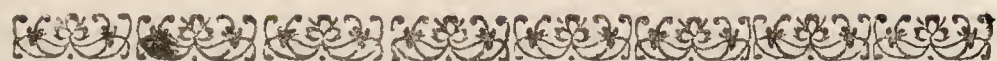
The Inhabitants are mostly *Lutherans*.

Arms.

The Arms are *Or*, a Spread Eagle, *Sable*.

* One of these Fairs is kept on a Sunday, which Abuse was first occasioned by their Anniversary, in Honour of the Dedication of their Church. Something like this is to be seen, at this Day, in many Parishes in England, whither Pedlars bring their Toys, &c. so that, if suffered to go on, in Time, they may turn to a substantial Trade, and real Fairs.

WETZ-



W E T Z L A R.

THIS small Imperial City lies in the *Weteraw*, about 12 Miles from *Friedberg*, and belongs to the Circle of the *Upper Rhine*. It is chiefly noted for the *Supreme Tribunal of the Empire*, which was transferred hither from *Spires*, when that City was burnt by the *French*. The Place indeed is scarce good enough for so grand an Assembly; but its Situation is very commodious, as lying more in the Centre of the Country, and out of the Reach of Foreign Insults. The Provostship of the Town formerly belonged to the House of *Nassau*, but now to that of *Hesse-Darmstadt*. *Privilege.*

The Magistracy is composed of 24 *Per-Governors*, out of whom they chuse yearly two *ment.* *Burgomasters* to govern.

It pays a Quota of 8 Foot and 32 Florins.

Wetzlar is a *Protestant* City.

Religion.

Its Arms are *Or*, a Spread Eagle, *Sable*, *Arms.* charged on the Breast with a Castle *Argent*.

G E L N-



GELNHAUSEN.

A Small City in the *Weteraw*, noted for nothing but its being imperial. The Counts Palatine of the *Rhine*, and the Count of *Hanau*, have the joint Protectorship of it.

Religion. It is of the same Religion with most of the Free Cities, which is *Protestant*.

NB. The Cities situate in *Alsace*, on the West Side of the *Rhine*, and now united to the Crown of *France*, who have lost the Quality of Imperial Cities, are,

STRASBOURG,	LANDAU,
taken by the <i>French</i>	OBERNHEIM,
in 1682,	KEISERSBERG,
HAGUENAU,	MUNSTER,
COLMAR,	ROSSHEIM, and
SCHLESTAT,	TURCKHEIM.
WEISSENBOURG,	



The Bench of Suabia.



RATISBON.

IT lies about 180 Miles from *Vienna*, 130 from *Dresden*, and 80 farther from *Berlin*, 220 from *Hanover*, and about 150 from the Seats of the three Ecclesiastical Electors and the Elector Palatine, and 60 from *Munich*. This noble City is situate on the *Danube*, in the Circle of *Bavaria*, by the *Germans* called *Ragenspurg*. By means of the River it enjoys a good Trade.^{Trade.} It is large, rich, and populous; well fortified with a double Wall, Ditches, and Ramparts. The neighbouring Fields abound with all Sorts of Corn and Pasturage, besides Vineyards, which produce excellent Wine; and the *Rugen*, and other Rivers, which fall here into the *Rhine*, supply the City with Plenty of Fish: So that its Situation affords every thing for the

the Pleasure and Profit of the Inhabitants; as also for the handsome Accommodation of the Members of the Diet.

Buildings. The Houses are generally stately, but old-fashioned. The Stone Bridge over the *Danube* is the most remarkable Publick Building. It was erected at the equal Charge of *Henry X. of Bavaria*, and the City. It was begun in 1135, and finished in 1156. It is 25 Feet broad, and 1091 long, consisting of 15 large Arches, and adorned with three fair Towers. The Town-Hall, where the Diet sits, is stately, and richly hung with curious Tapestry. The Emperor's Throne is cover'd with Cloth of Gold, and the Chairs and Benches of the other Princes and States are covered with Cloth of Silver, Velvet, Satin, &c. according to their several Qualities.

There are several Sovereignties comprehended within this City; as, the Bishop, the Abbot of *St. Emmeran*, &c. of whom we have treated in their Places. The neighbouring Territory belongs to the Bishop.

*Govern-
ment.* The Senate is composed of 17 Persons; but the Burghers have a Right to chuse a Provost of their own.

The

The Government is *Lutheran*; but the *Religion*.
Roman-catholicks have the Cathedral and
most of the Parish Churches.

The Arms are *Gules*, two Keys *Argent*, *Arms*.
cross-wise, and bound beneath with the
same.

Ratisbona Nova Antiqua, in 4to. *Re-Writer*.
genspurg 1659.



A U G S.



AUGSBURG.

*Anti-
quity.*

THIS City, in *Latin Augusta Vinde-licorum*, is the Capital of *Swabia*, and lies on the Conflux of the *Lech*, and the *Wertach*, about 30 Miles from *Munich*, and 60 from *Ratisbon* and *Nurenburg*. It is one of the biggest and beautifullest Cities in *Germany*. The Citizens say that *Augustus* founded it, but it is older than that Emperor. It has in all Ages been very famous, and in the 16th Century, was on a Par with *Antwerp*, for Trade, when the Commodities of *Venice* and *Italy*, were brought this Way by Land, and thence conveyed to other Parts of the Empire. But now *London* and *Amsterdam* bring these *Mediterranean* Commodities in Ships.

Trade.

At present the Trade of *Augsburg* consists in Goldsmith's Wares, Clocks, and Ivory, with which this City furnishes *Germany*, *Poland*, and the North of *Europe*; but even in several of these Things, of late Years, the *English Artizans* have excelled, and served foreign Countries with

with them, to the great Loss of the Cities of *Augsburg* and *Nuremburg*, who for several Centuries had been in Possession of this Trade. — In 1518, *Luther* gave an Account of his Faith at the Diet here; and 12 Years after, the *Protestants* presented their Confession of Faith to the Emperor *Charles V.* from hence called, as every one knows, the *Augsburg* Confession. This City was also the Scene of several other religious Transactions, and memorable Treaties; of these, that concluded in 1687, betwixt almost all the Powers in *Europe*, against the King of *France*, is none of the most inconsiderable. In 1703 the Elector of *Bavaria* took it after a Week's Siege, and demolish'd the Fortifications.

The Houses are generally of Free-stone, *Buildings,* and the Streets handsome. The most noted publick Buildings are, the Town-house, which, to give the greatest but compendious Idea of it, is reckoned almost to equal that of *Amsterdam*. The Conduits and Fountains are adorned with fine Figures of Brass. Many of the Churches are stately, and adorned within, with rich and curious Workmanship and Paintings. The City Arsenal is a noble Structure, and well provided, for so small a State. But of all the magnificent Buildings of *Augs-*
 VOL. II. M *burg,*

burg, that of the *Fuggery* is to the last Degree magnificent; it consists of several Streets and fair Palaces, built by the noble Family of the *Fuggers*, who are Lords of a great Part of the adjacent Country. One of that Family has render'd himself famous for having entertain'd the Emperor *Charles V.* in so grand a Manner, and supplying him with Money, and then throwing the Bond of Security into the Fire. In this Quarter of the City there is a princely Hospital, made up of several Streets, for the Use of the frugal Poor of the City. The *Latin* Inscription says that 'twas built and endowed by three Brothers of this noble Family, out of Thankfulness to God, for having blessed their honest Labours. The City Library is inferior to few in *Europe*; some equal it to that of *Vienna*. The Churches are well look'd to, and the Schools engage much of the Attention of the civil Magistrate. Luxury in Cloaths, &c. is restrain'd by Law, and every Order of Citizens is obliged to wear a particular Garb, so that Extravagance and Overtopping has no Place in this well regulated State. Labour and Industry are Honour, and the Courts of Justice subject to the severest Scrutiny of the Magistrate. In a Word, this little State is look'd upon to be one of the best regulated in the World; and the Senate, composed of

260 Persons, partly Patricians, and partly chosen from among the People, keep up the Mien and Form of a small Republick.

Its Quota is 25 Horse, 150 Foot, and 900 Florins.

Besides the Senate, the Body of the Govern^{ment} Magistracy is made up of 45 Members. The Bishop of *Augsburg*, who is *Roman-catholick*, has nothing to do with Temporals.

The Senate embraced *Luther's* Reformation in 1535, when they sent to him for Ministers. At present, the Magistracy and Senate are half *Lutherans* and half *Roman-catholicks*. To accommodate religious Differences, *Charles Vth's* Injunction, called the *Interim*, ordaining a mix'd Scheme of Religion and Church Government, permitting a few *Lutheran* Doctrines, and injoining most of the *Popish*, pleased neither Side, so that it did not long subsist.

The City carries a Pine Apple, *Gules* Arms. and *Argent*, for its Arms, which Bearing the Citizens took from an ancient Coin of *Augustus*, dug up in this Place.

M. *Velferi* Antiqua, quæ *Augustæ* ex-Writers. tant, Monumenta. In 4to. *Venet.* 1591.

Since Velferus, there has been a great Number of Roman Monuments discovered in and about this Place ; of which several Authors, employed by the Government, have given particular Accounts to the Republick.

Ejusdem Rerum Augusto-Vindelicarum, Lib. 8. In 4to. Id. 1594.

Achillis Pyrmenii Annales de Vetustate Originis, Amœnitate Situs, Splendore Ædificiorum, Rebusque gestis Reipublicæ Augspurgensis. Fol. Hanoviæ, 1593.

Panoplia, seu Arma Gentilitia Augustanæ Nobilitatis, cum Figuris & Lexico Terminorum scutariorum. In 8vo. Augustæ, 1672.

Hier. Langmantel de Forma Reipublicæ Augustanæ. Fol. Augustæ, 1672.



NUREM-



N U R E M B E R G.

THIS City, which is very antient, is the Capital of *Franconia*; and on account of its Situation in the Centre of *Germany*, its Stateliness and Wealth, might make the Capital of the Empire, and the Seat of the Emperor; for *Vienna* falls short of *Nuremberg* in every Respect. It lies on the *Regnitz*, Long. 30. 10. Lat. 49. 26. about 50 Miles from *Ratisbon*, 60 from *Augsburg*, and 90 from *Munich*. It is near 8 Miles in Compass, surrounded with a broad Ditch, and a triple Wall, the outermost whereof is very high, of good hewn Stone, and adorned with many fair Towers, where the Cannon are placed for the Defence of the City.

As Travel-Writers have been so copious *Buildin* in their Descriptions of *Nuremberg*, we shall not enter on any Detail. In the general, it surpasses all other Cities of *Germany*, if we except *Berlin*, in the Stateliness and Regularity of the Buildings, but exceeds that, as all others, in the Wealth, Ingenuity, and Industry of the Inhabitants. Most of the Houses are of

Free-stone, 6 or 7 Stories high, they are built uniform, the Streets broad, and the Market-places spacious. The publick Baths Draw-Wells and Fountains, are fine Pieces of Architecture, and adorned with many Figures of Brass, &c. The two chief Churches, St. *Sebald's* and St. *Laurence's*, are very grand Piles, and all sparkling within, with rich Workmanship in Gold, Marble, Ivory, &c. The Town-house is by some thought even to exceed that of *Amsterdam*.

Trade.

The Curious of every Country on the Continent of *Europe*, have Specimens of the Inhabitants Ingenuity. No City has so great a Number of curious Workmen in Steel, Brass, Ivory, Wood, &c. but now in Clock-work the *London* Artificers are thought to equal them. *Nuremberg* lies but 35 Miles from the *Danube*; but were the *Regnitz*, which runs through the Middle of the Town, made navigable, which it might easily be, the Trade of the Inhabitants would be greatly advanced.

The Castle, which stands on an Eminence, affords a fair Prospect of the City. The Arsenal is well furnished with Arms for several thousand Men. The publick Library, which contains 15,000, but according to the last printed Catalogue, 20,000 Volumes, besides many ancient MSS.

MSS. does well deserve the Traveller's Observation, even tho' he were not a Lover of Books; it is adorned with so many other Curiosities, which cannot fail of pleasing every Beholder. Nor will the Imperial Ornaments and Regalia, which are made use of at the Emperor's Coronation, and which the *Nuremburghers* have in keeping, be less taking; they consist of the Imperial Crown of *Charlemagne*, about which there's a Mitre thick stuck with Diamonds, Rubies, &c. and on the Fore-part a Cross of Diamonds of great Value; his *Dalmatick* Robe, embroidered with huge Pearls; the Imperial Cloak, embroidered all over with Eagles, and bordered with great Emeralds, Sapphires, and Chrysolites; the Golden Apple or Globe, the Sword, the Scepter, and Buskins and Gloves, are richly adorned as the rest.

It has been often observed, that the *Government* of *Nuremberg*, resembles that of *Venice*. The Council is composed of 42 Persons, whereof 28 are taken out of the antient Patrician Families, and the rest from among the Burghers; one Burgomaster has the Superiority over the rest, by Turns, for the Space of a Lunar Month; but Matters of the first Importance are decided in a select Committee of Seven,

called the *Septemvirate*. The great Council is composed of 400 chosen out of all the Trades and Callings in the Town; and they annually chuse the Members of the other Courts.

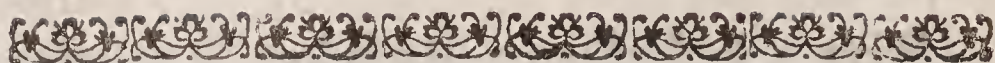
The Quota of *Nuremberg* is 40 Horse, 250 Foot, and 1480 Florins; which is the largest of any City of the Empire, tho' perhaps *Hamburg*, by reason of its Traffick by Sea, is the richer City of the two. *Nuremberg*, however, far exceeds *Hamburg* in Extent of Territory, and Numbers of Towns and Villages under its Jurisdiction; for the *Nuremburgen Domain* comprehends no less than 7 good Towns, and 480 Villages, extending about 40 Miles long, and 20 broad. The Towns are *Altorf*, where there is one of the best Universities in Germany, *Lauff*, *Herspruck*, *Rottenburg*, *Vilseck*, *Griffenburg*, and *Pitzenstein*. These Places have been purchased by the *Nuremburghers* from the neighbouring Princes of *Anspach*, &c. The King of *Prussia*, who takes the Title of Burgrave of this City, has some Pretensions to it, of a very old Date; but the Jealousy of the neighbouring Princes, and particularly *Bavaria*, will render it a hard Matter ever to make them effectual.

Here

Here the *Lutheran* Religion is trium-*Religion.*
phant, and preached in its Purity. The
Roman-catholicks, who are few in Num-
ber, are not admitted Freemen, and have
but a Sort of Chapel for their Worship,
and the *Calvinists* go 2 Miles out of Town
to the Marquisate of *Anspach*, to theirs.
The *Jews* are allowed to trade by Day
in the City, but live in a Village, where
they have a Synagogue; they are not quite
so numerous here as at *Augsburg*. The
Religion, as well as Quality, of every one
may be known here by his Habit. This
Regulation was made here, and at *Augf-*
burg, by the Magistrate, in order to re-
strain the Luxury of the meaner Sort in
Cloaths, and to discover Rioters, with
which Set of Folks, free Cities, by the
Nature of their Constitution, are frequent-
ly disturbed.



ULM.



U L M.

U L M, next to *Augsburg*, is the most rich, populous, and trading City in the Circle of *Swabia*. It is situate on the *Danube*, about 80 Miles from its Head. Here that famous River begins to be navigable, and a Market-Boat goes Weekly to *Vienna*, which likewise takes in Passengers, at the Rate of one Penny for four Miles.

Trade.

The chief Trade is in Linen and Cottons, and in Clock-Work; for it abounds with ingenious Mechanicks, little inferior to those of *Augsburg* and *Nuremberg*.

Buildings.

The publick Buildings are noble, the great Church is exceeded by none in the Empire, but that at *Strasburg*; 'tis said to have been 111 Years a building, during which Time, they had a great Number of able Architects in constant Employment. It has five stately Spires, the highest of which is supported by 36 vast Pillars. Their Organ is the noblest in *Europe*, but some think that the Cathedral of *Exeter* is not inferior to it. It is of a vast Big-

ness,

ness, and has been described by two learned Men. The Town-house is also a stately Structure. There is a Stone Bridge here over the *Danube*, which forms several Islands near it. The City has a good Arsenal, and is well fortified, the River serving for a Ditch on one Side, and the rest is encompassed with a good Wall, beyond which there is a broad Ditch, which is filled by Water from a little River, that runs through the Town. It was taken by Surprise, by the Elector of *Bavaria*, in 1702, and retaken after. It has always passed for one of the richest Cities in the Empire; and according to the *German Proverb*, the ready Cash of *Ulm*, the Neatness of *Augsburg*, the Industry of *Nuremberg*, and the Arsenal of *Strasburg*, are the four Wonders of *Germany*.

The Senate is made up of 41 Persons, most of whom are of the Nobility, and the rest Tradesmen; seven of the oldest Members make the secret Council, and execute the Laws. Here the Archives of all the free Cities of the Circle are kept, as also their Meetings, by Turns with the City of *Spire*. The College, which is well provided with Professors of all Arts and Sciences, is endowed with the Revenue of the great *Franciscan* Monastery, which was secularized at the Reformation.

Most

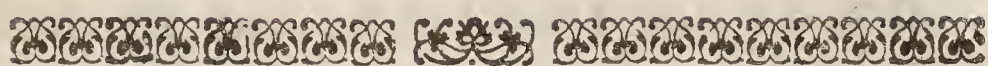
Religion. Most of the Inhabitants, and all the Magistrates are *Lutherans*, but the *Roman-catholicks* have several Churches.

Forces. *Ulm* furnishes a Quota equal to that of *Augsburg*.

Territory. Its Territory is near as large as that of *Nuremberg*, and contains 40 Bailiwicks. There is always a good Garison kept in the Town, and in Time of War it is garisoned by the Empire.

Arms. The Arms are Coupee, *Sable* and *Argent*.





ESLINGEN.

A Small City on the *Neckar*, 10 Miles from *Stutgard*. 'Tis under the Protection of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*; which Office, however, is not hereditary in the Family. 'Tis a Place of some Trade, and noted for good Baths.

The Government is wholly democratical; and the Members of the Council, in whom the executive Power is lodged, are chosen out of the 13 Corporations. *Govern-ment.*

The Establishment is intirely *Protestant*. *Religion.*

The Quota 2 Horfe, 30 Foot, and 146 Florins.

The Arms *Or*, a Spread Eagle, *Sable*. *Arms.*

REUT-



REUTLINGEN.

THIS free Town lies within 12 Miles of *Tubingen*, in the Duchy of *Wurtemberg*, and under the Protection of the Duke of that Name.

Its Council consists of 28 Members, and 3 Burgomasters at their Head, who govern each 4 Months in the Year.

The Town is wholly *Lutheran*. And

The Quota 3 Horse, 38 Foot, and 188 Florins.

Their Arms are *Coupée*, *Azure*, and *Argent*, faced *Gules*.



NORD-



NORDLINGEN.

IT lies 10 Miles from *Blenheim*, is a pretty large City, and under the Protection of the *Switzers*. 'Tis noted for two great Battles ; the first in 1634, betwixt the *Germans* and the *Swedes*, when the latter were defeated ; and the 2d in 1646, when the *Swedes* and the *French*, who came to the Assistance of the Protestants of the Empire, under the Prince of *Conde*, defeated the *Bavarians*.

The Government is in the Hands of 15 Govern-
Counsellors, 12 Judges, and 3 Burgo-
masters, who change every four Months.

It is the first of the Imperial Cities that *Religion*.
received the Doctrines of *Luther*.

Its Quota is 5 Horse, 50 Foot, and 260
Florins.

Its Arms *Sable*, a Spread Eagle, *Or*, and *Arms*.
crown'd with the same.

ROT-



ROTTENBURG.

THIS City formerly belonged to the Dukes of *Franconia*, for which Reason, I suppose, Geographers generally place it in the Circle of that Name. It lies on the *Tauber*, near 40 Miles from *Nuremberg*. It is a pretty Town, and has some Trade.

*Govern-
ment, &c.*

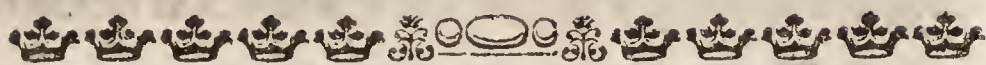
The Government consists of 40 Persons, and is *Lutheran*; but there are some *Calvinists*.

The Quota 10 Horfe, 65 Foot, and 380 Florins.

The Arms *Argent*, a Spread Eagle, *Sable*.



HALL.



H A L L.

THIS small City lies on the Borders of *Franconia*, 25 Miles from *Rottenburg*. It is remarkable for having been the Rendezvous of the Tournaments and other military Exercises of former Times.

Its chief Trade consists in Salt, from the *Trade,*
salt Fountain that is within the Walls. *&c.*

The Magistracy consists of 24 Counsellors, and 2 Burgomasters; but the Emperor has a Preteur, who has almost the whole Power, and presides in all their Meetings.

The Inhabitants are mostly *Protestants*; *Religion.*
as are all the Magistrates.

The Arms are *Argent*, a Spread Imperial Eagle, *Sable*.



UBERLINGEN.

Trade. **U**BERLINGEN lies on the *German* Side of the Lake of *Constance*, about 10 Miles from the City of that Name. It antiently was, as it still continues, a Place of good Account. The Situation, on the Top of a Rock, is so pleasant and magnificent, that the antient Dukes of *Swabia* made it their Residence. 'Tis encompassed with Orchards and Vineyards, which yield rich Fruit and Wine, and which they transport in Vessels to the neighbouring Countries and Towns, which make the Place rich. It is moreover famous for many cool Springs and mineral Fountains, which have done much Good. Their Hospital for poor and decrepit People is reckoned the richest in *Swabia*.

The Magistracy are taken out of the Patrician Families, and of the Tradesmen. The Emperor forms some Pretensions upon this City.

Religion. The Inhabitants are *Lutherans*.

The Quota, according to the *Matricula*, is 6 Horse, 20 Foot, and 312 Florins.

HAIL-



HAILBRON.

THIS City, on the *Neckar*, is so called from its famous medicinal Wells, of which there are to the Number of 200 in the Neighbourhood. It is situate in the Duchy of *Wirtemberg*, on the Frontiers of the Palatinate of the *Rhine*, and is only 30 Miles from *Heidelberg*, and as many from *Philipsburg*. It is a pretty Town, and has a handsome Bridge over the River. It has several Fairs in the Year, which *Trade* bring a Trade to it, and is pretty well fortified.

It is a *Protestant* City; and there is but *Religion* one *Roman-catholick* Church of the *Teutonic* Order, which has Franchises, and serves for an Asylum to Criminals, except Assassins, in which case the Magistrate has no regard to the Privileges of the Com-mandery.

The Quota is 4 Horse, 40 Foot, and 208 Florins.

The Arms *Argent*, a Spread Eagle, *Sable*.



G E M U N D.

THIS little Town is situate on the *Kems*, near 30 Miles from *Stutgard*.

It was formerly governed by Persons of Quality ; but now the Power is in the Burghers.

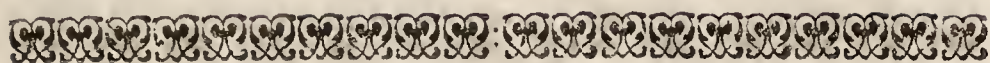
The Quota is 3 Horse, 35 Foot, and 176 Florins.

Gemund is Roman-catholick.

Arms are *Gules*, a Unicorn, spotted, *Argent*.



M E M-



MEMMINGEN.

A Very antient City on the *Iser*, about 30 Miles from *Ulm*. Its Fortifications are in bad Repair ; nor is it peopled in Proportion to its Largeness. Their chief Trade is in Linen, Cotton, and Paper : the last is reckoned as good as any in *Germany*. They have great Privileges.

The Magistrates are chosen from among the antient Gentry and Tradesmen. *Government.*

Both they and the Inhabitants are *Pro-Religionists*.

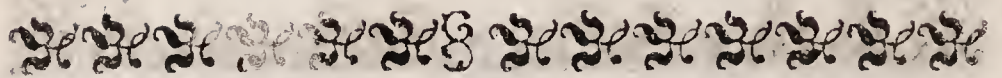
The Quota is 4 Horse, 50 Foot, and 248 Florins.

Arms, *Or*, a demi Spread Eagle, *Sable*.



N 3

LIN.



L I N D A W.

A Pretty Town upon an Island in the Lake of *Constance*, about 30 Miles from the City of that Name. It has a good Trade by means of the Lake, and the *Rhine*, which passes through it. Its Castle and Situation make it strong. One Quarter of it is chiefly inhabited by Fishermen.

Government.

The Government is equally shared by the Gentry and the Burghers. The Abbess, of whom we have treated in another Place, has great Pretensions over the Town, but she has never been able to render them effectual.

Religion.

The Magistrates and most of the Citizens, are *Lutherans*.

The Quota is three Horse, 40 Foot, and 196 Florins.

The Arms are Or, a Lime Tree, *Vert*.

DUCK-



DUCKELSBUCH,

Or rather

DUNKELSPIHEL.

IT lies on the *Wernitz*, in the Principality of *Oettingen*, on the Borders of *Franconia*. 'Tis a Place of small Account.

Its Magistrates, to the Number of 16, Govern- are one half *Catholicks*, and the other *Pro-ment, &c.* testants, as 'twas settled at the Treaty of *Westphalia*.

Its Quota is 4 Horse, 40 Foot, and 208 Florins.

Arms, *Gules*, three Pillars *Vert*.





BIBERACH.

IT stands about 20 Miles from *Ulm*, on the *Rufs*, in a pleasant fruitful Valley. It is chiefly noted for the hot sulphureous Bath, which draws a great Concourse of Strangers hither in the Spring; and their Number is the greater, because it lies almost in the Centre of a great Circle of Imperial Cities; besides, the States of the Circle of *Swabia* meet here.

Religion,
C^{on}.

The Magistrates are half *Protestants*, half *Roman-catholicks*.

The Quota is 3 Horse, 40 Foot, and 196 Florins.

The Arms, *Azure*, Castor *Argent*, crowned *Or*.





RAVENSBURG,

IN the *Algow*, near the Lake of *Constance*. The neighbouring Country belongs to *Austria*; which House, for that Reason, forms Pretensions upon it. It is a pretty Town.

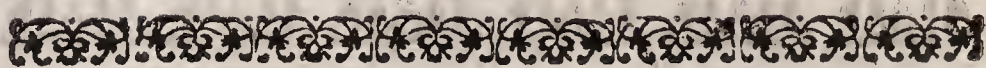
The Form of Government is the same with *Biberach*, with regard to the two Religions.

The Quota is likewise the same as that City.

The Arms are *Argent*, a Gale fortified, *Azure*.



SCHWEIN-



SCHWEINFURT.

THIS small City of *Franconia* is situate on the *Mein*, in the Bishoprick of *Wurtzburg*, about 30 Miles from that City.

*Religion,
&c.*

The Magistracy is made up of four Colleges, each whereof hath its particular Province; but the Bishop of *Wurtzburg* pretends to some Jurisdiction. The Territory belonging to this City is very fertile.

Both Religions are practised here.

The Quota is 4 Horfe, 25 Foot, and 148 Florins.

The Arms *Argent*, a Spread Eagle, *Sable*.



K E M P-



K E M P T E N.

A Good Town on the *Iser*, about 25 Miles from the Lake of *Constance*. It bought its Freedom from the Abbot of *Kempten*. The chief Trade is in making and whitening Linen, in lodging Travel-ers betwixt *Italy* and the Empire, and by the *Swissers*, who bring Salt from *Tyrol*.

The Magistracy consists of 52 Mem-^{Govern-}bers, with two Consuls at their Head: ^{ment, &c.} they are *Protestants*; but the Abbot, to whom the neighbouring Territory belongs, is *Roman-catholick*.

The Quota 3 Horse, 30 Foot, and 136 Florins.



WIN-



W I N S H E I M

IN the Country of *Onspach*, in *Franconia*, about 30 Miles from *Nuremburg*. The Place is inconsiderable.

Twenty-four Members compose the Senate, who, together with the Inhabitants, are *Protestants*.

The Quota 4 Horse, 30 Foot, and 168 Florins.

Arms, *Argent*, a Spread Eagle, *Sable*.



KAUFF.



KAUFFBEUREN.

IN the *Algow*, a Place of no Account.
 — It is *Protestant* ; and furnishes for
 its Quota, 2 Horfe, 34 Foot, and 160
 Florins.

Arms, Or, a demi Spread Eagle, *Ar-*
gent.



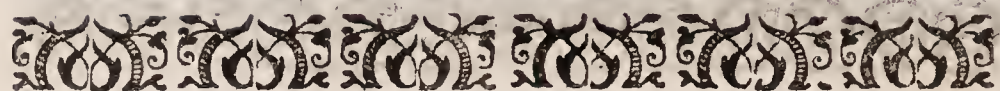
W E Y L.

IN the Duchy of *Wirtemberg*, on the
Worms, about 12 Miles from *Stutgard*.
 It is as inconsiderable as the former.

It is *Roman-catholick* ; and furnishes a Religion,
 Quota of only 1 Horfe, 12 Foot, and 60 &c.
 Florins.

The Arms of *Weyl* are *Argent*.

W A N-



W A N G E N.

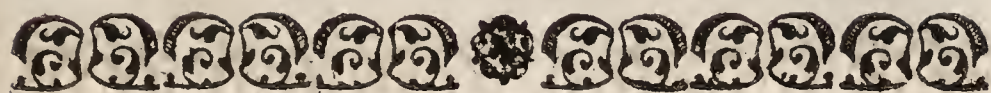
ABOUT 10 Miles from the Lake of
Constance, a petty Town.

Religion,
&c. It is *Roman-catholick*; and pays a Quota
of 2 Horse, 14 Foot, and 80 Florins.

The Arms, *Argent*, a Spread Eagle,
Sable.



ISNY.



I S N Y.

ON one of the high Roads betwixt *Italy* and the *Rhine*, lies about 12 Miles from the Lake, betwixt *Lindaw* and *Kempten*.

It has a good weekly Market, to which *Trade*, Oats, Rape Seed, Beans, Flax, Corn, and *&c.* Cattle, are brought from the *Alps*, and other neighbouring Places.

It is under the Protection of the House of *Austria* ; and follows the Faith of *Rome*.

Its Quota is 2 Horfe, 14 Foot, and 80 Florins.



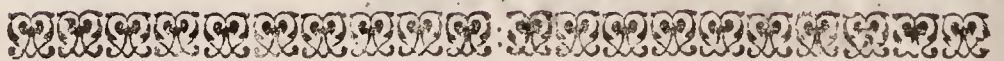


PFULENDORF.

Formerly the Capital of a County; but on the Death of its last Master it became Imperial. It lies about 16 Miles from the above-mentioned Lake; but is of small Account.—It is mostly *Protestant*.

*Religion,
&c.*

The Quota is 2 Horse, 20 Foot, and 140 Florins.



OFFENBURG.

THIS little Town, in *Alsace*, formerly belonged to the Church of *Strasburg*, from which City it is distant 8 Miles. It lies on the *Nagcht*, and is *Roman-catholick*.

The Quota is only 30 Foot and 120 Florins.

Arms are *Argent*, a Portail, *Gules*.

LEUT-



LEUTKIRCHEN.

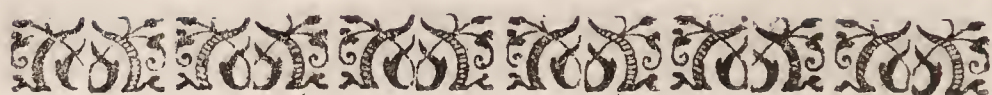
THIS small City lies in the *Algow*, about 20 Miles from the Lake of *Constance*.

It is a great Thoroughfare for Travellers *Trade*, to and from *Italy* and *Tyrol*; and they &c. have a Trade in Linen Cloth, Corn, and Flax.

The Magistrates are half *Catholicks*, half *Protestants*; the first are in Possession of the great Church, which is a stately Fabrick, dedicated to *St. Martin*: the *Protestants* have only a Chapel.

Its Quota is only 10 Foot, and 40 Florins.

Arms, *Argent*, a Church *Sable*.



WEISSENBURG.

IT stands in the Bishoprick of *Aichstat*, about 30 Miles from *Nuremberg*, near the Borders of *Swabia* and *Bavaria*. The Remains of the Canal which *Charlemagne* caused to be made for a Communication betwixt the *Danube* and the *Rhine*, are still to be seen.

Religion,
&c.

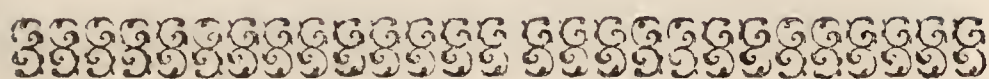
Weissenburg is *Lutheran*.

Its Quota is 3 Horse, 16 Foot, and 100 Florins.

Arms, *Gules*, a Stone Wall, *Argent*.



W I M P-



WIMPFEN,

ON the *Neckar*, about 20 Miles from *Heidelberg*. It is noted for nothing but its Antiquity.

The Magistrates are *Protestants*; and some of the People *Roman-catholicks*. Religion, &c.

The Quota 2 Horfe, 14 Foot, and 80 Florins.



GINGEN,

ABOUT 16 Miles from *Ulm*. It is a Place of no Account.

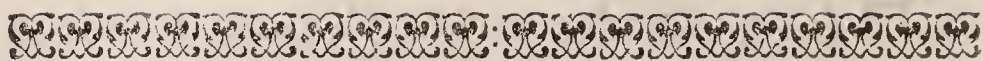
The Magistrates and Citizens are *Protestants*.

The Quota 1 Horfe, 12 Foot, and 60 Florins.

Arms, *Azure*, an Unicorn, *Or*.

O 2

GEN-



GENGENBACH

LIES about 12 Miles from *Strasburg*. The Abbot of the Abbey here is one of the Ecclesiastical Princes of the Empire.

The Town is *Roman-catholick*.

Its Quota is only 15 Foot, and 60 Florins.

Arms, *Gules*, a Fish *Argent*.



Z E L L,

A Very small Town, 4 Miles from *Gen-genbach*.—It is *Roman-catholick*.

The Quota is only 10 Foot and 40 Florins.

Arms, *Argent*, a Spread Eagle, *Sable*.

BUCK-



BUCKHORN,

A Town on the Lake of *Constance*, betwixt *Lindau* and *Uberlingen*, on which last it has some Dependence; but the House of *Austria* lays Claim to both.

Buckhorn has a Trade upon the Lake; *Religion,*
and is of the *Protestant* Religion. *&c.*

The Quota is only 5 Foot and 20 Florins.

Arms, *Or*, an Oak *Vert*.

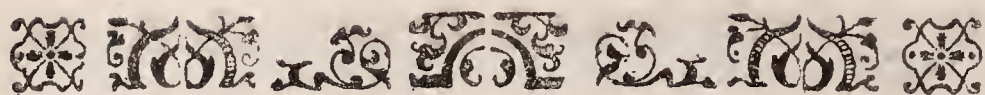


A A L E N.

THIS small Town lies in the County of *Oetingen*, 12 Miles from the *Danube*.—It is *Lutheran*.

Religion,
&c.

Its Quota is 1 Horfe, 12 Foot, and 60 Florins.



B U C H A W,

IN the *Algow*, situate on a Lake, about 30 Miles from *Ulm*. We have already taken Notice of the Imperial Nunnery of this Town.

*Religion,
&c.*

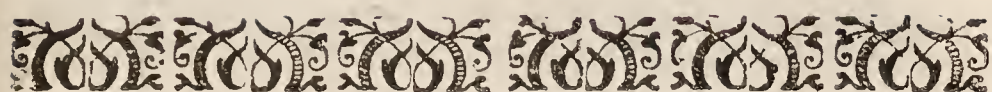
Many of the Citizens are *Protestants*.

The Quota is only 2 Horfe and 8 Flo-
rins.

The Arms *Argent*, without any Figure on them.



B E P-



BEPFINGEN.

THIS Town, as several others above named, hardly merit any Notice, but for their Freedom.

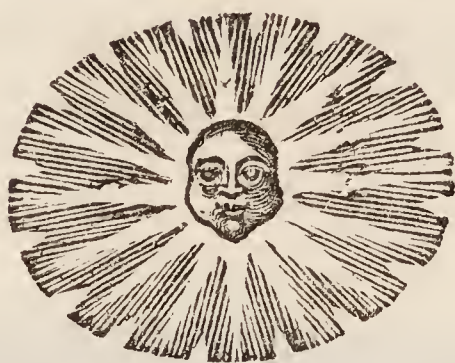
Bepfingen is Protestant.

*Religion,
&c.*

Its Quota is only 6 Horfe and 24 Florins.

Arms, *Argent*, a Spread Eagle, *Sable*.

END of the First Part of this Work.





T H E

Present State

O F

GERMANY.

P A R T II.

Wherein is given an Account of the *Natural, Civil, Moral, Literary, Military,* and *Religious* STATE of *Germany*, compared with the *Natural, Civil, &c.* State of other Countries.



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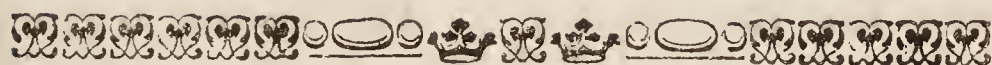
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I.

The NATURAL State.



Of the GERMANS, *their* Stature,
Constitution, &c. *compared with*
those of other People.



THE Germans, in general, *Stature.*
are large, handsome, and of
a fair Complexion, so that
they have a very noble Pre-
sence. The like may be said
of most *Northern* People. The Stature
and Fairness of the *Germans, Goths, and*
Britons, were observed by the Antients,
and ascribed to their Climate. The Peo-
ple that live in the more *Southerly* Climes,
are swarthy, lean, and of a little Stature,
which Natural Philosophers do chiefly
ascribe

ascribe to the Sun, which not only tans them, but also dries up their Moisture ; to which may be added, the Difference of Diet, and perhaps, something else we know not, because some of the *Southern* People, as the *Turks*, the Inhabitants of *Morocco*, and others on the *Afric* Coast, are as large and plump as most People. *Strabo* says, he saw some from the Island of *Britain*, who were half a Foot higher than the tallest *Romans*, which, from *Tacitus's* Description of the *Caledonians*, seems to have been some of that Nation ; however the Inhabitants of this Island in general, are of a just Mean, being remarkable neither for their Largeness or Little-ness. Tho' what *Cæsar* observed of the *Old Germans* be true of them at this Day, That they were taller and more robust than the *Gauls*, and, he might have added, than his own Countrymen the *Romans* ; yet, if compared to other People, the *Germans* are not remarkable for their Stature ; for they are exceeded by the *Dutch*, the *Poles*, and the *Hungarians*, and they seem to be much the same with the *Britons*. 'Tis remarkable that such as inhabit the moist Parts of *Germany*, as that large Tract betwixt the *Sheld* and the *Elb*, and the Countries of *Holstein* and *Brandenburg*, not to mention the *Hollanders*, are larger than the rest. But whatever is said on
this

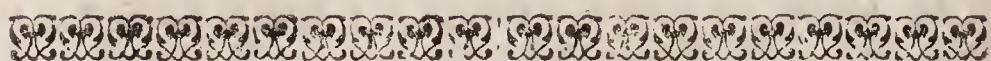
this Head, can only be understood of the People in general; for there are Exceptions in every Country.

The *Women* are fair, handsome and jolly; both in the Fineness of their Complexions and Features, they excel most of their Neighbours, who, in Return, have to boast of more durable Beauties. The splendid Colours of the former soon decay, and their Corpulency hinders them to bear Children so long as some others; this is judged to be the Reason of the present Empress's leaving off Child-bearing so early.

The *Germans*, for most part, are of a healthful Constitution, and as long-lived as most of their *Northern* Neighbours, but far exceed the People in the more *Southerly* Climes. A *German* can bear six times more Liquor than a *French* Man, and two or three times more than a *Briton*.

Antient History takes Notice of their Strength of Body, owing chiefly to their robust Exercises, hard Bedding, and spare Diet. And latter Times have afforded several extraordinary Instances in some of the Princes. Archduke *Ferdinand* was so strong, that he could stop a Coach and Six, by taking hold of a Spoke of the Wheel, and would break two Crown Pieces join'd together. The same Exploits and

and greater, were performed by *Augustus II.* late King of *Poland*, who took a Pleasure to shew Marks of his Strength before Company.



The EXTENT, CLIMATE, and SOIL
of Germany, compared with the
Extent, &c. of other Countries.

Situation. **T**HIS large Country, which lies in the very Centre of *Europe*, has *Denmark* and the *Baltick*, which separates it from *Sweden*, on the North; *Poland* and *Hungary* on the East; the *Alps*, which separate it from *Italy*, on the South; and *France* and the *Low Countries*, on the West. It is a well compacted Country, being a Quadrangular or rather Oval Form, and is

Extent. about 600 Miles from North to South, and 500 from East to West*.

* If we take in Hungary, Transilvania, Sclavonia, &c. which are now in Possession of the Emperor, it makes this Country of a much larger Extent. But these new Conquests, tho' made by the joint Arms of the Emperor and Empire, do not belong to the Empire, but to the Emperor alone. It is doubtless for this good Reason, that the Princes no longer look on the War with the Turk as the Common Cause, especially now that neither the Empire nor Christendom have any thing to fear from that reduced Enemy.

These

These are the true Extent and Boundaries of modern *Germany*; but how much bigger *Old Germany* was, and what People did belong to it, remains still uncertain, notwithstanding the infinite Researches of the Learned about them. This much may be affirm'd, that those modern Writers are in an Error, who following *Ptolemy*, think the Name of *Germany* is farther extended now, than 'twas antiently. *Tacitus*, who knew it much better than the *Egyptian* Geographer, contradicts this; and the curious Reader who would inform himself of these Things, as well as of the Antiquity, Manners, &c. of the antient *Germans*, cannot do better than peruse the Account which that learned and careful Author has given of them. As that *Roman* Knight was honoured with many great Posts, and did not write his Book till the Beginning of *Trajan's* Reign, about 100 Years after our Saviour's Birth, the *Romans* had many Opportunities of having a very exact Knowledge of *Germany*, in his Time.

But as no Country can be said to be large or small, till it be compared with other Countries, I shall here (as has hitherto been done in this Work, in square Miles, which is the only sure Way of a just Mensuration, and of giving an exact Idea of the Extent of Countries) give the
Pro-

Proportion that This holds with the other Countries of *Europe*.

Germany is near three times and a half bigger than *England*.

Near one fifth bigger than *France*.

About as much bigger than *Spain*.

About four times bigger than *Portugal*.

About once and a half larger than *Italy*.

As large as *Turkey* in *Europe*. And

Of the same Proportion with respect to *Poland*.

Above five times larger than *Denmark*.

Above eight times larger than the *United Provinces*.

About as large as *Sweden*. But,

Four or five times less than *Muscovy* in *Europe*.

Climate.

This Country, lying betwixt Lat. 45 and 55, can in no Place be either exceeding cold, nor intemperately hot; so that the Climate does not much differ from those Countries that lie in the same Latitude. The North Parts of *Germany*, however, and especially those that border on the *Baltick*, are rather colder, and have longer Winters than the middle Counties of *England*, of the same Northerly Situation. At *Hamburg* it is considerably colder in the Winter, and hotter in the Summer, than at *Lincoln*, tho' these two Cities lie in a Line; and the Counties of *Lincoln*, *Leicester*, *Huntingdon*, *Norfolk*,

Folk, Suffolk, Buckingham, Hertford, Essex, and Middlesex, tho' they lie as far North as the Electorate of *Hanover*, yet are the Winters longer and sharper there, than in the *English* Counties. The natural Reasons whereof we suppose to be well enough known. With respect to the Middle and Southern Provinces of the Empire, the Climate is much the same with the parallel Parts of *France*; only in that Tract which runs along the Foot of the *Alps*, there is more Snow. In the Parts about the *Danube*, the Air is as mild as that of *Italy* about the *Po*. Tho' this Country so much abounds with Mines, Hot Baths, &c. yet is there not more Thunder here than elsewhere, except what happens to the Inhabitants of the *Alps*.

The Situation of the Country occasions *Weather*: that the Weather is more constant, and the Seasons more regular, than in those Countries that border on, or lie in the Ocean*. In those Provinces that border

* One would be apt to think, there was a sort of secret Agreement or Sympathy betwixt the Climate of a Country, and the Make and Disposition of the Natives, or else that the Air had very amazing Effects not only on the Bodies, but on the Minds of Men. The Steadiness and Constancy of the Germans, the Coldness and phlegmatic Disposition of the Dutch, the undisturb'd Serenity of the Mind of the Spaniard, the Fickleness and Inconstancy of the Inhabitants of Great Britain, do all seem to partake of the Nature of the Air they breathe in.

on the Sea, and that abound with Lakes and Rivers, there is Plenty of Rain. In other Parts, where the Surface of the Earth is drier, there are sometimes considerable Droughts. The North Wind from the *Baltick* and the bleak Mountains of *Sweden* bring Frosts and Snow. The East Blasts, as coming over a vast Continent of 3 or 4000 Miles, from *China* and *Japan*, bring dry and unwholsome Weather. The South, in the Summer, brings refreshing Breezes from the *Alps*. So that the West Wind, as with Us, is both the most frequent and wholesome, that blows in *Germany*. In general, this Country and *Poland* are so like to *Great Britain*, both in Climate and Soil, that no Countries in *Europe* agree better with our Constitution.

Soil.

Some Writers, from *Tacitus*, &c. have described the Face of this Country, as very rough and uncultivated, full of Lakes, and overspread with Forests and Woods. Not considering that that Author's Description will suit every other Country as well as *Germany*, before they be cultivated, and the People improved. In the general, the Surface is even, in some Places hilly, but no-where mountainous, except towards the South and South-West, where the *Alps*, and a few Mountains in *Alsace*, serve as Boundaries and Bulwarks against *Italy* and *France*. Indeed a considerable
Part

Part of this Country may more properly be said to be low, as *Westphalia* and the two *Saxonies*. The Provinces of *Franconia*, *Swabia*, *Austria*, and the Countries on the *Rhine*, are gently rising, and in some Parts hilly, and then towards *Italy* and *Switzerland* the Surface rises into Mountains.

The many noble Rivers with which this Country is washed, and which are for most part navigable, demonstrate the Country to be flat enough.

Part and perhaps too much of the great *Hyrclinian* Forest, so famous among the antient *Romans*, and other Writers, is still remaining. It is however, much diminished to what it was in *Cæsar's* Time, who says it was nine Days Journey in Breadth, and sixty in Length, according to the then Computation of the Inhabitants. It is now in several Parts cut down. What remains is branched out into several Forests, which have their distinct Names, such as that called the *Black Forest*, &c. There are several other Forests, and which perhaps composed Part of the *Hyrclinian*, in *Franconia*, *Alsace*, the *Palatinate*, *Cleveland*, *Hesse*, *Lunenburg*, *Westphalia*, *Brandenburg*, and one which encompasses *Bohemia*. And yet none of these Forests are so large as to make any considerable Part of the Country uninhabitable.



The PRODUCE of Germany, compared with that of other Countries.

FROM the Scite, Soil and Surface of Germany, it is evident it cannot but be a plentiful Country, provided Industry be added, and in this respect, the People are not wanting to themselves. It produces every Thing not only for the Necessity, but also the Comfort and Delight of Life.

In general, it abounds with Corn, Cattle, Sheep, Wool, Cloth, Horses, &c. Things of indispensable Use in Life.

The Rivers and Lakes abound in Fish, in greater Variety and Perfection, than any other Country perhaps in the World.

The Orchards are full of Fruit Trees, as Apples, Pears, Cherries, Nuts, Almonds, and other glandiferous Trees; and in the southerly Provinces there is Plenty of the more delicate Fruits, as Peaches, Apricocks, Figs, Olives, in good Perfection.

The Vines produce Variety both of small and strong Wines, some of which have been celebrated by *Roman Writers* *; and

* *The Province of Friuli was famous of old, for rich Wines, which Pliny preferr'd to the best of Italy. The strong*

and it is well known that several, and particularly the *Rhenish*, are not only equal to, but preferable to some of the Wines in *Italy*.

Nay, the very Mountains of the *Alps* on the *German* Side, in many Places are cultivated to the Top, and the Vallies abound with Pastures and Vines.

The Wastes and Forests, which seem to be of no Significancy or Value, do yet afford many Things both for the Sustainance of the Poor, and the Delight and Luxury of the Rich. They yield Plenty of Wood for Fuel and Building, and abound with great Variety of wild Fowl, and all Sorts of good Venison. They feed vast Numbers of Hogs, and some of them, as the Forest of *Ardenne*, feed good Mutton.

The Bowels of the Earth are replenish'd with rich Mines of Silver, Lead, Copper, Salt, Coal, Vitriol, Quick-Silver, Iron, Bitumen, Nitre, Ocre, &c. Most of

strong Wines of Proseg, and Wipach in Carniola were so famous in the Days of Augustus, that his Wife Livia made use of no other Cordial, when she was in an advanced Age. 'Tis so strong, that 'twill keep for a Man's Life. Pliny describes its excellent Qualities in the 4th Book of his Nat. Hist. Chap. 6. — The Emperor has a noble Revenue out of the Wines made and sold here.

which Things *Germany* has in greater Plenty than any other Country in *Europe*.

The poorest Parts of the Country have Wood, Venison, Hogs and Fish.

To all which may be added the many wholsome medical Springs and Baths, with which this Country does abound, beyond all other Countries in *Europe* put together; and which seem as if design'd by the Author of Nature, for an Antidote or Counterpoise against those Diseases, to which the Plenty of the Country exposes the Natives, especially those of the better Sort.

It would therefore appear, that no Country in the World abounds with perhaps so great Variety of every Thing that serves for the Conveniency or Delight of Life, as This; tho' other Countries may exceed it in the Goodness of some particular Things: For Instance, *France* in delicious Wines, *Spain* in rich Fruits, as Prunes, Raifins, Limons, Oranges, &c. *Italy* in Silks, Velvets, and Oil. *South Britain* in Wool and Corn. *North Britain* in Salt-Water Fish and Linen, and *Ireland* in Linen. But yet of all these there is enough, and good of every Sort, tho' they might still have them in greater Perfection, were the Inhabitants industrious, or rather, did the Landed-Men give Encouragement to Husbandry and

In-

Industry. 'Tis for want of this Encouragement, that the People neither understand nor take Care to manure the Soil, or to advance the Native Riches of the Country. Through this general Neglect it is that *Germany* makes no better Figure; the Sovereigns are Sufferers as well as the Subject, and the Landlord becomes Bankrupt with his Tenant. 'Tis in *Britain*, and one Part of *Britain* only, where these Things, which one would think plain enough, are thoroughly understood.

But to set this in a fuller Light, 'twill be needful to enter on Particulars, and take Notice of the Native Commodities peculiar to the chief Provinces of the Empire.

The Emperor's Countries abound with most Necessaries and Delicacies for human Life. *Austria* has enough of Corn, Wine, and Salt, and the Rivers afford Plenty of Fish; their Black Cattle they have from *Hungary*. The Mountains of *Upper Stiria* feed such Plenty of Sheep, that the Natives trade in them, and their Wool; and the Vallies are covered over with Black Cattle. In *Lower Stiria* they have Store of Corn, Wine, Fruit, Fish, Salt, not to mention the Mines and Venison. Tho' the Country of *Carniola* be mountainous, yet it has many Vallies, which abound with Wine, Corn, Fish, and ex-

cellent Oil. *Friuli* is fruitful in Corn, Oil, and rich Cordial Wines. *Carinthia* has enough of Corn. *Kastria* is noted for a Breed of good Horses, whence many Princes and Nobles of *Italy* furnish their Stables. The Bishopricks of *Trent* and *Brixen*, tho' very mountainous, have Plenty of Wine, Oil, and Fruit in their Fields and Vineyards; the Wine, which is strong, is exported to other Countries. *Bohemia* has enough of Black Cattle and Sheep for their own Consumption, and their Orchards and Gardens yield Plenty of Fruit, Saffron, Liquorice, and Hops for Export; their white and brown Beer is also esteemed, and sent into other Countries, so that it may very well supply the Want of Wine, and their Horses are remarkable for their Courage and Bulk. *Moravia* has good Breeds of Horses, Oxen, Sheep and Goats, and Corn of all Sorts for their own Consumption and Export. *Silesia* has several good Commodities, as Madder, Sweet-cane, but especially Wool and Flax, which they export. *Hungary* is one of the noblest Kingdoms in *Europe*, exceeding fertile in rich Wines, Corn, Cattle; the two latter are exported in great Quantities into the neighbouring Provinces of *Turkey*; for such is the Laziness of the *Turks* to cultivate their own good Soil, that they would sometimes be ready to starve,

starve, were it not for these Supplies; the *Mussulman*, by his Religion, being prohibited the Juice of the Grape, the strong *Hungarian Wines* have no Vent with him, but a very great one in the Empire, and especially in *Poland*, where the King, the Nobility and Clergy have their Cellars well stock'd with them*. The Circle of *Swabia*, of which about a fifth Part belongs to the Emperor, is one of the most fertile in the Empire; only it does not abound so much with Mines as the Emperor's other Countries, but in lieu of those, the Inhabitants have better Vent

* Of all the *Hungarian Wines*, those of *Tokay* are the most famous, tho' not the most plentiful. At most of the Tables of the Princes of Germany, as at all the Courts of the Kings of Europe, they are supposed to be drank. All will have of them. But Natives of the Place have told me, that the Spot this rich Wine grows upon, consists but of a few Manors, and that the Vines are none of the best Bearers; so that they thought there could not be enough of it to supply the three Cities of Vienna, Munich, and Dresden, alone. To the other Virtues therefore of this famous Liquor, we may add that of its prodigiously multiplying in the Hands of the Owners. The Spot it grows upon is more than ordinary rising and rocky: The Vine grows to a good Height, and on the Leaves are sometimes to be seen a glistening yellow Substance, as if they were overlaid with Gold-Feulle, which denotes the exceeding Richness of the Vine. Tokay lies on the Teys, at the remotest Corner in Hungary, above 200 Miles beyond Vienna, and 80 from Buda, where it is shipp'd off on the Danube for Germany, and thence transported to other Countries.

for

for their Corn, Cattle, Wine, Horses, &c. into *Switzerland*, a Country that does not abound with native Commodities. We shall pass over the Emperor's *Italick* Dominions, as lying quite out of *Germany*; and but touch at those he has in the *Netherlands*, a Country perhaps of the richest Soil in *Christendom*. It abounds with the best Wheat, Rye, Oats, Beans, Peas, Vetches, Hemp, Flax, Madder, Woad, and Fruit; the Heaths and a few Forests feed good Mutton, and the rich Pastures and Meadows Black Cattle, and a noble Breed of Horses, of an extraordinary Size and Beauty; not to mention the many profitable Manufactures of Linen, Cambrick, Stuffs, Cloth, Tapestry, Lace; with all or most of these rich Commodities, they serve most Countries in *Europe*. *Franconia*, in which the great Bishopricks of *Bamberg* and *Wurtsburg* lie, is exceeding fertile in Corn, as also in Saffron, Liquorice, &c.

The Country of *Bavaria* abounds with Corn of all Sorts, and Fruits, not to mention Metals, Marble, Salt, &c. But the Elector's Monopolizers, as has been observed before, at the same Time they fill his Coffers, beggar the Subject. Beer is the Staple of the Country, a great Exportation of it being made into other Parts.

We have nothing to add relating to the Commodities of the Electorate of *Saxony*, besides what has already been observed in treating of the Revenues of the Elector.

The Dominions of *Prussia*, in general, are fertile in Corn and Black Cattle, as also Hops, Linen, salt and fresh Fish. In the Electorate of *Brandenburg*, the *Elb* and *Oder* have a Communication by means of a Canal, which saves paying the Tolls in the *Sound*, and facilitates the Exportation of their own Commodities, and renders *Berlin* one of the best trading, as it is by much the finest City in *Germany*. *Stetin*, the Capital of *Brandenburg-Pomerania*, is a proper Centre for exchanging the Commodities of *Poland*, *Germany*, and the *Baltick*, by the Convenience of the River *Oder*; but the Sovereign, who, it would seem, had greater Objects in View, applies himself so much to the fortifying this City, and filling it with Soldiers, as to render its noble Situation, and the Commodities of the adjacent Country, of no Benefit. And yet since 1713, the Year of his *Prussian* Majesty's Accession, it does not appear that those same Soldiers have gained so much as one Foot of Ground, or done the smallest Service to their Prince, that should intitle them to his Favour, at the Expence of the Subject, and of the Prosperity of the State.

Re-

Relating to the Electorate of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, we have been particular before; and therefore shall only add, that the Rivers *Weser*, *Leine*, *Innerste*, *Ocker*, and some of less Note, abound with Fish, and in particular with Salmon and Lampreys; which, being pickled and dried, are exported with other Commodities. The *Weser*, which runs thro' the Country of *Bremen*, and other Parts of the Electorate, is of considerable Use and Profit. By it they transport Goods to several Parts of the Empire, as well as import them from other Countries. It is true, the Centre of this Trade is in the Imperial City of *Bremen*; but there are other Towns of less Note on the Banks of the River, which have a Share, and belong to the Elector. The Staple of *Osnabrug* is Linen, and Hogs, which make the best *Westphalia* Bacon; and that of *Brunswick* is Hides and Mum for Exportation, the Inhabitants being reckoned very good Brewers and Tanners.

In the *Palatinate*, and the three Ecclesiastick Electorates, there is Plenty of good Wine, Corn, Cattle, and Fish. The Trade of the Cities on the *Rhine* and *Moselle* consists chiefly in Wood, Corn, Wine, and Iron; but the Trade of many of them has failed since the Settlement of the Republick of *Holland*.

In *Hamburg*, *Saxony*, and *Brandenburg*, they make great Quantities of Cloth, not so fine, but as durable, as the *English*, and much properer for their cold Clime. *Hamburg* is the Emporium of *Germany*, as being the only Sea-port that belongs to it.

The Country of *Hesse* is well stocked with Sheep, whose Wool might enrich the Inhabitants, were they more industrious, and skill'd in Manufacture.

The chief Commodities we have from *Germany* are Linen, Diaper, and Damask, of which there are many Thousand Ells every Week, by the Way of *Hamburg*, imported. We have likewise large Quantities of their Mineral Waters, and their *Rhenish* Wine; this last is reckoned the Staple of *Germany*. In Return, they have from us some Lead and Brass, and much Pewter; as also some of our woollen Manufactures, as Parpets, Flanel, Stuffs, &c. to the Value of about 100,000 *l.* a Year, all by the Way of *Hamburg*. They have likewise from us considerable Quantities of Buttons, Buckles, Scissers, and such Trinkets, with which the Towns of *Nuremberg* and *Augsb- burg* formerly supply'd not only *Germany*, but *England*, and most other Countries: And the same may be said of *Watches*, a profitable Branch of Trade, which the *Germans*, as they had the best Right to it, were at first wholly in Possession of; but
now

now it is in good measure in the Hands of the *English*; for at this Day the *Germans* prefer *English* Watches to their own.

Several Places of this Country were formerly ill-inhabited and waste; but since the Revocation of the Edict of *Nantz*, they are well-inhabited, and improved into good Tillage, Manufactures and Trade, by Companies of *French* Protestants who settled here.

On the Whole, as *Germany* lies in the very Centre of *Europe*, she may, by means of her many and great Rivers passing thro' the middle of the Country, very much improve the inland Commerce, and also maintain a large Trade both of Export and Import with foreign Countries. She has large Tracts of Land to take in and cultivate, many profitable native Commodities to improve, and above two Millions of poor starving Natives to employ. By the *Rhine*, the *Elb*, and the *Weſer*, she has a Communication with the Ocean; by the *Oder*, and the City of *Lubeck*, she may at least share in the *Baltick* Trade, if not ingross it; by the *Moselle* and the *Meuse*, she may traffick with the *Netherlands* and *France*, if of any Advantage to her; by the *Danube*, which falls into the *Euxine* Sea, she may send her Goods into the Heart of *Turkey*, and supply both the *European* and *Asiatick* Provinces of that Empire; and

and by means of the *Adriatick* Gulph, ſhe may have Part of the *Mediterranean* and *Levant* Trade*.

And yet, notwithstanding all theſe native Advantages and Riches, there is perhaps no Country in the World, that exports leſs, and imports more, than *Germany*. And this we may attribute chiefly to their Ignorance of Huſbandry; their giving no Encouragement to Tillage, and the Improvement of the Soil; and the exceſſive Vanity and Paſſion of the great ones after foreign Luxury and Finery.

They are too delicate and expenſive in their Wines. Nothing but the Wines of *France*, *Hungary*, *Italy*, and *Spain*, will go down even with the poorer Nobility; tho' in many Places the Soil yields Wines that are rich enough; tho' in other Places they are ſharp and ſmall, and do not keep ſo long. However there are few Parts that would not afford them better Wines, than

* For from the Particulars juſt enumerated it appears, that *Germany* has Materials to ſupply all thoſe Countries; only ſhe is defective in ſome Commodities for the Trade to *Turkey*, ſuch as fine Cloth, Lead, Tin, &c. with which that Country is almoſt wholly ſupplied from *England*, and will be ſo, ſo long as it remains in the Poſſeſſion of the *Turks*. It does therefore infinitely import *England*, as ſhe would maintain her valuable Manufactures and Trade to that Country, not to ſuffer it to fall into other Hands; and if this can't be effected by our Councils and Influences, we muſt, when proper Opportunities offer, do it with our Fleets.

the

the stummed brewed *French* Wines they drink, were they industrious*: And where there are no Vines at all, that Want is supplied with excellent Beer.

The Wool of this Country, tho' not quite so fine as the *Spanish* or *English*, is good, and proper for the Climate; so that the Natives may very well cloathe themselves with their own Produce, without making use of the Manufactures of *Spain*, *England*, and *Holland*. But if the Gentry here are so taken with the Beauty and Fineness of Foreign Cloths, then, by giving due Encouragement to their Workmen, 'tis very much in their Power to mend their own Manufactures.

And as to Silks, they have no need to bring these from *France* and *Italy*. In many Parts on the *Rhine*, there are Mulberry Trees for the Silk-Worms, and many Colonies of *French*, who know the Art of making Silk. Or if they did not like

* *The English think the Grapes will not come to Perfection in England, which is a Mistake; for the Southern Counties, at least, might have enough of Wine for their own Use, did the Natives apply themselves to the dressing of Vineyards. 'Tis known that there are small Quantities made by the Curious, and drank in their Houses for good French Wine, as is likewise done in some of the Taverns in London. It is however for the Advantage of England in general to keep to her Corn Fields, and cultivate them well; for these, and her Wool, will bring her in the best of every thing that the richest foreign Soils produce, with Specie to boot.*

these,

them, they might barter their own superfluous Commodities for *Turkish* Silks; or else they may bring unwrought Silk from the *Levant*, and manufacture it at Home; for doing which they are more conveniently situate, than most People in *Europe*.

They may content themselves with the Oil of *Carniola*, which is good, without fetching it at a great Expence over the *Alps* from *Italy*.

I shall give but one Instance more, to shew how regardless the *Germans* are of their own Commodities. In those Provinces that border on the *Baltic*, and on navigable Rivers, they fetch their Salt from *France*, *Portugal*, and *Holland*; tho' Providence, in order to furnish them with this necessary Commodity, has wrought a sort of a Miracle, and done more for them, than for any other People on the Face of the Earth, by letting no Part of their large Country be without good Salt-pits.



*The MEDICINAL SPRINGS
and BATHS of Germany,
compared with those of
other Countries.*



PERHAPS all *Europe* together does not abound with so many salutary *Fountains* and *Baths* as *Germany*. There is no Part of the Country without them. There are reckoned about 1000 Springs of *acid Waters* alone. They may be reduced to three Kinds, the hot, the cold, and some that are both hot and cold at different Times. Of the hot Springs there are innumerable Species here, occasioned by the Variety of Earths and Minerals thro' which they flow, and with which they are impregnate. Their Hotness arises chiefly from a Mixture of Sulphur, as also from Beds of Vitriol, Salt, Coal, and other igniferous Minerals, the very Particles or Atoms of which in some of the *German Waters*, are frequently discerned to the naked

naked Eye. Add to these Causes, subterraneous Fires.

This last, perhaps, may account for the Phenomenon of some Fountains in this Country, their being hot and cold at different times; for we are not to suppose that these Fires or Furnaces burn always, but that they are sometimes extinguish'd for Want of Matter, or through some other Accident. But the Cause of those Fountains, that are hot and cold by periodical Turns, is, that the Pores of the Earth being open in Summer, the hot Spirits evaporate; but being shut in the Winter, they make the Water warm.

Oily Fountains, of which there are several Species, proceed from Sulphur and Bitumen, melted in the Bowels of the Earth, by Heat and Spirits; their Virtues are different according to the Matter they flow through, as Pitch, Naphtha, Amber, &c.

Very *cold* Springs, of which Sort there are not many in this Country, proceed from a Mixture of Allum, Nitre, Mercury, and Iron; for there are Mines of all those Minerals, found near the Springs: but when this is not the Case, it may proceed from the Deepness of the Spring, the Want of the Heat of the Sun, and of subterraneous Fires.

The *acid* Waters are occasioned from a Mixture of the Spirits of Vitriol, Salt, Allum, Iron, &c. Their Difference is very great, some are sour, and others restraining, and contract the Palate. Some are bitter, from Bitumen, Nitre, Copper, and impure Sulphur, through which they flow. Some are poisonous, both by their Steam and Taste; they must proceed from a Soil mix'd with Arsenick, Mercury and Antimony.

There are several Fountains here, that boil, occasioned by sulphureous and nitrous Spirits.

In fine, there are Waters in *Styria*, &c. that are said to change the Nature of Things that are thrown into them. Some change Timber into Stone and Iron; others don't change the Timber, but make it as hard as Stone. There is a River in *Carniola*, that changes Iron into Copper; so that, if you put a Horse-shoe of Iron into it, you find it immediately transformed into Copper. — The same Things have been reported of *Lough-Neagh* in the North of *Ireland*, but they have been exploded on repeated Experiments*.

* See Letters from the famous Dr. Molyneux to Dr. Musgrave, concerning this Lough; as also a Letter from Francis Nevil, Esq; to the Bishop of Clogher, in 1713.

With regard to these wonderful Changes, perhaps it may be sufficient to admit, that the sandy, acid and salt Particles in the Waters, do cleave to the Wood, and cover it with a Crust of Stone or Iron; or at most, that those Mineral Waters may enter the long Fibres of the Timber, and so communicate to it their Particles; and this must necessarily give to that light Matter a Weight and Constancy, which it has not naturally. And as to the common Notion of the River's turning Iron into Copper, we have only to suppose, that the Particles of Copper and Vitriol in the River, with the Help of the Water, corrode the Iron, and succeed in its Place, which our modern natural Philosophers and Chymists have found out by another Experiment.

From the Philosophy here given of the Baths and Mineral Waters of this Country, it is plain, that it is not only rich and fruitful above Ground, but also beneath, where it abounds with rich Mines of all Sorts of Metals, Minerals and Earths. But 'twill be necessary to enter on some Detail, and take notice of a few of the most celebrated *Baths* and *Spaws*. We will begin with the former:



OF THE

BATHS *in* Germany.

AIX LA CHAPELLE.

THE Baths of *Aix* are so well known, and so much resorted to by the *English*, and most other People of *Europe*, that we may be dispensed with enlarging on them here. They are thought to have been known to the antient *Romans*; but this is not so certain, as that *Charles the Great*, when hunting in those Parts, discovered them, about the Beginning of the 9th Century, since which Time they have been very much used. Some of the Baths within the Town rise so hot, that they let them cool 10 or 12 Hours before they use them. They are impregnate with Nitre and Sulphur; and sometimes Cakes of Brimstone and Salt-petre, of a considerable Thickness, are taken out of them: Near these hot Springs there are several cold ones, by which the Heat of the former might be temper'd.

About

About a Stone-cast or two out of *Aix*, is the charming Village called *Borcet*; where there are a great many Springs, that are falso-aluminous, some whereof are hotter than those in the Town, so that their Waters require near a whole Day to cool. They are distributed by Pipes into several Houses, where the Baths are formed. At this Village one may see great Numbers of People of all Sorts and Ages, bathing in the Springs and Rivulets for their Diversion, without receiving any Harm. The Fountains are exceeding copious, and send forth vast Quantities of Water.

The Waters are properest for Bathing in, but they are also drank in several Cases. The Bathing with them is good against all Affections of the Nerves, such as Convulsions, Palsies, Numbness, Sciaticas, Swellings, Gout in the Feet or Hands, Distempers of the Bowels, Vertigos; against Diseases of the Womb, Scabs, and Dregs of bad Mercury made use of in venereal Diseases. The Waters being drank, are good against Obstructions in the larger Bowels, hot Distempers of the Liver, Spleen, &c. inveterate and stubborn Fevers, new Tertians and Quartans, the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatisms, and other Distempers proceeding from too much Serum in the Blood. From these

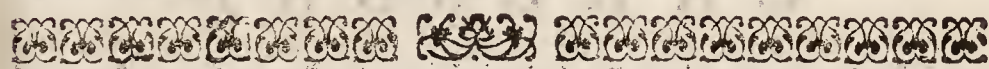
Virtues one may see the Agreement betwixt the Waters of *Aix*, and those of the *English Bath*. Near the City there are several Mines of Lead, Coal, Vitriol, Sulphur and Calmey. We have elsewhere given a brief Description of this Imperial City, and shall only add, that the Situation is charming; the Baths, especially those just repair'd, are neat and commodious; the Accommodations and Provisions good, and at a reasonable Rate, and great Variety of good Company; so that one, whether in Health or Sickneſs, can no-where paſs the fine Season more agreeably than at *Aix*. The great Inn here is famous, it frequently lodges Princes, and ſometimes crown'd Heads; yet ſeveral Inns in *England*, as the *George* at *Northampton*, are not inferior to it.



B A D E N.

BA DEN, which ſtands on a Hill, in a rocky Country, near the *Rhine*, about half Way betwixt *Philipsburg* and *Straſburg*, has a great Number of hot Baths, (whence it has its Name) and medicinal Springs; ſome are ſo exceeding hot, that the Water ſmoaks and boils, as if ſet over a Furnace, ſo that they boil Eggs, &c. in them,

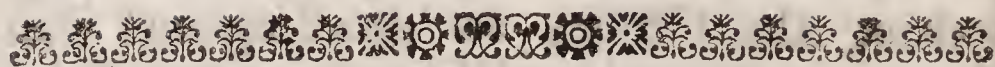
them, which is likewise done in the hottest at *Aix*. They are good against the Gout and Cramp, and several nervous Distempers. They flow from Rocks of Salt, Allum and Brimstone, as appears by their Taste. In the Season, there is alway sa great Resort of the Nobility from most Parts of the Empire, who commonly keep open Table, and love Strangers to dine with them; besides, the Marquis of *Baden*, the Sovereign of the Country, resides in his Palace here.



BADEN *in* AUSTRIA.

AT *Baden*, a small Town 14 Miles from *Vienna*, there are several excellent Baths. The Water is remarkably clear and transparent. It has wonderful Effects on Metals, for it turns all Sorts, except Gold, black in a few Minutes. It is soveraign against most Distempers incident to the Head, as the Head-ach, and the Maladies of Eye and Ear: It is also good against several chronical Distempers, as the Gout and Dropsy, if taken in Time.

BADEN.



BADEN in SWITZERLAND.

ON the Borders of *Switzerland*, there is another Town of the same Name, famous for exceeding hot Springs; they are chiefly resorted to by the *Switzers*, for the Diseases common among them.



CARLSBAD.

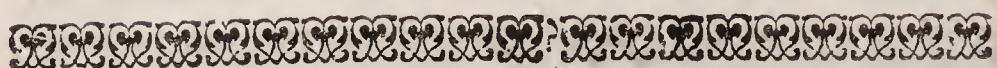
THE Baths of *Carlsbad*, a Town about 50 Miles from *Prague* in *Bohemia*, are celebrated for their extraordinary Virtues. In Hotness they far exceed the King or Queen's at *Bath* in *England*; they are much resorted to by the *Austrian* and *Bohemian* Nobility. There are two Sorts of Waters, which differ from one another both in Strength and Heat. The Streams, as they descend in Torrents from the neighbouring Mountains, are exceeding cold; and yet, when they come into the Fountains in Town, they are excessive hot, and smell strong of Minerals. They are both bathed in and drank, and on several Occasions, at one and the same Time. They throw the Patient into excessive Sweats.

Sweats. Their chief Virtue consists in curing the Gravel, as also Barrenness in Women, on whom they are reported by grave Authors to have effected surprizing Cures. However, as there is a miraculous Image here, famous for the same Exploits as the Waters, the Fathers of the House where it is kept, challenge Part of the Praise and Profit too, to themselves. And indeed, if we may judge by external Appearances, successfully; for they and their Image are much better to pass, and adorn'd, than their Antagonists the Physicians and Wells of the Place.

M O R A V I A.

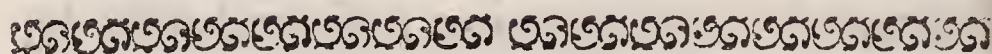
IN *Moravia*, there are several rich medicinal Baths, sovereign against the Epidemical Distempers of the Inhabitants, such as the Gout, Stone, Colic, Falling-Sickness, and Hypochondriac Distempers, rise in this Country, occasioned by the Water, especially what's found in Pits, which is in several Places poisonous and pestilential, because of a mix'd Mineral, made up chiefly of Lime and Nitre, in the Soil, and which gives a Tincture even to the Corn and other Fruits that grow in those Parts.

GASTEIN.



G A S T E I N.

THE Bath of *Gastein*, near the City of *Saltzburg*, is of a moderate Heat, but never taken inwardly. It is excellent against the Stone, Colic, Venereal Disease, and other malignant Distempers.



N A S S A U.

THE Country of *Nassau* abounds with many excellent Baths, and Mineral Waters, as those of *Wisbaden*, *Lich*, *Embs*, *Swalbach*, &c.



W I S B A D E N.

THE first of these, which lies within a few Miles of *Mentz*, in Hotness far exceeds ours in *England*, or indeed any other in these Parts of *Europe*. They are strongly impregnated with Sulphur, Salt, Allum, and Saltpetre. They cure most of those Diseases for which *Carlsbad* is famous.

LICH.

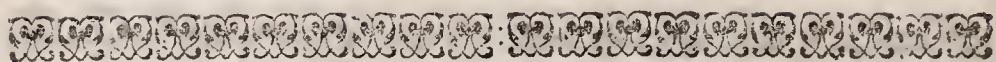
L I C H.

THE Baths of *Lich*, in their Taste and other Qualities, do not much differ from those of *Wisbaden*; only they are reckon'd rather too penetrating for thin Constitutions, nor is the Accommodation for the Patients so good as at the other.

E M B S.

EMBS, a good Town which lies in the County of *Dietz*, the Patrimonial Estate of the Prince of *Orange*, has Springs whose Virtues are inferior to none that have been yet mentioned. By their Taste, they appear to be impregnated with Alum, Iron, and Sulphur; but Vitriol is predominant. The Baths are neatly built and contrived. They are sovereign against most Diseases that are curable by Bathing, especially against the Gout and Cramp, Obstructions in the Breast and Stomach, and all natural Weakness in the Thighs, Legs, Arms, and other Parts.

SWAL-

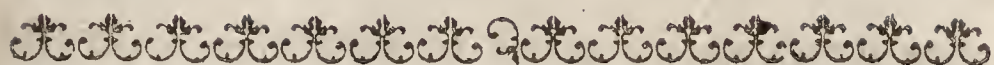


S W A L B A C H.

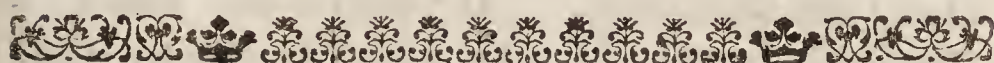
THE Baths of *Swalbach*, a little Town 8 Miles from *Mentz*, belonging to the Landgrave of *Hesse-Rhinfels*, are very famous. There are several Fountains. They are to be used with Caution, by reason of their various and almost contrary Virtues. In their Nature and Physical Operations, they differ from most other Mineral Waters in *Europe*. In some of the Springs, Ocre is predominant; in others Vitriol, Salt, and Allum. Some are restraining; others have the contrary Effect. Some seem to boil continually, though the Water be very cold. Out of others, Steams of Vitriol, Sulphur, and other Minerals arise, which kill Dogs, when held for any considerable Time over them. From some, subterraneous Spirits burst out like a Storm or Whirlwind. In the general, the Waters, which are drank, and are stronger than those of *Spa*, are sovereign against the Diseases incident to the Head, Hypochondriac Distempers, Itch, and Convulsions.

Two Miles from this Place, lies *Schlangenbadt*, where they use the hot Baths for relaxing the Nerves, and for the Stone.

THE



T H E

SPAWS *or* Mineral Springs.

S P A W.

THE Village of *Spa*, in the Country of *Liege*, lies in a Valley, in the Forest of *Ardenne*. It is distant from the City of *Liege* about 14 Miles, and 18 from *Aix la Chapelle*. It abounds with Mineral Springs, the chief of which differ in their Nature and Virtues. That of *Pobout* in the Middle of the Town, is much used against Obstructions, the Sciatika, the Gravel, &c. The Water is of a Vitriol Taste. The *Geronstere* Spring lies two Miles out of Town, whither the Water-drinkers walk every Morning; for there is no Conveniency there for Lodging, nor is there any other Building than a Coppice or Pavilion supported with four Pillars over the Fountain, and a little green House for the Patients to shelter themselves from a Shower. The Water of *Geronstere* is good for the Stomach; it
tastes

tastes so strong, especially of Brimstone, that it occasions many to vomit. — *Saviniere* lies at the same Distance from the Town with *Geronstere*. The Water of this Fountain is reckoned good against the Stone. — There is another Spring in the Neighbourhood, but it is not so much used as the rest. It occasions such a Chilness in the Mouth and Stomach, that 'tis apparent it must be strongly impregnated with Nitre. 'Tis observable, there are several Springs of common Water near these Calybeate Fountains, remarkable neither for Taste nor Virtue.

Our Philosophical Transactions, Mr. Ray, Mr. Boyle, &c. have treated of these Waters. They observe that they tinge deeper, are of a more piquant Taste, and of quicker Operation, than *Tunbridge*, or any of our Chalybiates. They are moreover clearer on the Place, than the *English*. And yet, according to Mr. Boyle's Experiments, they weigh considerably heavier than *Tunbridge* * or *Islington* Waters. What that great Man adds, deserves the Attention of the *English*, and all Foreigners,

* *The Water of Astrop in Oxfordshire is reckoned among the lightest that is any-where used, so as to agree very well with weak Constitutions; they are not near so heavy or strong of the Mineral, as those of Tunbridge, where one Month is sufficient, whereas six Weeks and two Months are usually spent at Astrop.*

who

who use these Waters : He says, (which will very readily be credited) that there are great Quantities of mix'd and bad Waters, that pass under the Name of *Spaw* Waters; that, when they are mix'd with *Rhenish* Wine, &c. they make a great Ebullition, and are generally bottled up in stone Bottles; but that the true *Spaw* Water, tho' mix'd with Sugar, occasions no such Effect, and is bottled up in the Place in wicker Flasks.

These Waters, as most other *Spaws*, operate chiefly by Urine; and, when strong of Brimstone, by Vomit. They are drank for six Weeks or two Months successively, according to the Constitution and Malady of the Patient. The properest Time of taking the Water up, is the hottest and driest Season in the Summer, or the hardest Frost in the Winter; at which Times the Water is strongest, and most sparkling. It is sent all over *Europe*, so that 100,000 Bottles have been sent off in a Year.

Physicians of other Countries are more sparing in their Encomiums on these and other *German* Waters, than the Physicians of the Country, who seem to exaggerate, and make them good against every Malady, that can afflict the human Body. However, all agree, that in many Cases they are sovereignly medicinal, and have been of very great Benefit to Mankind. With respect to the *Spaw* Water in particular, *Pliny's*

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Character is just enough, That it had a Taste of Iron or Steel, was purgative, cur'd (I suppose he meant only some sort of) Agues, and the Gravel.

The peculiar Commodities of the Country of *Liege*, in which the *Spaw* lies, are Brimstone and Vitriol ; as also Lead and Iron, Marble and Coal.

Uberlingen.

At *Uberlingen*, a Town on the Lake of *Constance*, there are several cool medicinal Springs, which are us'd with Success against the Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys. The Waters have a Tincture of Lead, Copper, and Brimstone. One of the Fountains is impregnated with *Sal Armoniac*, and by Bathing removes Warts, and other Excrescences of the Body.

Egra.

There is a *Spaw* near *Egra* in *Bohemia*, whose Water is very cool and clear, yet salt and brinish. It is excellent against Distempers of the Head, as those of the Eyes and Ears. It cures by Purging ; this cold Fountain lies but a few Miles from *Carlsbad*, where are the hottest Baths in *Europe*. Near *Egra* are Mines of Silver and Copper.

Wildungen.

At *Wildungen* in *Hesse*, there are several Mineral Springs, one of which tastes so of Vitriol, as to make one drunk as soon

soon as the strongest Wine: It is mixt with common Water when us'd: It corrodes all sorts of Stone, and therefore is inclos'd in Wood: In the Neighbourhood there are Mines of Copper and Iron, and perhaps Gold and Silver too, as may be conjectur'd from the Account which *Wolffius*, a Physician of the Place, has given of the Nature and Virtues of the Water.

The excellent Water of *Pyrmont* is *Pyrmont*. well known. The small Town, which belongs to the Prince of *Waldeck*, lies about 30 Miles from *Hanover*, and at no great Distance from the Iron and Silver Mines, which belong to the Elector of that Name. There are moreover, one or two Salt Pits in the Neighbourhood: But what may farther contribute to the Virtues of the *Pyrmont* Water, is the Beds of Sal Armoniac, Ocra, Sulphur, Nitre and Orpiment, with which a Spring at some Distance is strongly impregnated, and which are us'd against Epilepsies, bad Spleens, and the Worms. The Water is sent down the River to *Bremen*, whence it is shipp'd off for other Countries.

The Baths and Springs of *Hailbron* and *Stutgard*, in the County of *Wirtemberg*, of *Brixen* in the *Tyrolese*, *Gellenhausen* in the *Weteraw*, those in the Black Forest, and many more which we cannot now stay

to describe, are all noted for their singular Virtues. Nor can we so much as mention all those noble Baths, and mineral Fountains, with which *Hungary* is enrich'd: Those of *Frenchin*, *Freisted* and *Banca*, are particularly remarkable; but above all, the Baths of *Buda*, which are so exceeding hot, that they boil Eggs to any Degree of Hardness they please.

On the Whole, the following Distich, which was made on one of the mineral Springs above describ'd, may, in a great measure, be apply'd to them all in general.

*Obstructum reserat, durum terit, humida
siccatur;*

Debile fortificat; si tamen Arte bibas.

That is, they remove Obstructions, dissolve hard Swellings, dry up too much Moisture, and strengthen weak Parts, if used according to Advice of Physicians.

An Account of many of these Baths and Springs hath been largely given by several Physicians, Natives of the Country; as *Dr. Blundel's* Treatise on those of *Aix la Chapelle*, *Keiser's* on *Baden*; *Jordan* and *Herdot's* on *Moravia*; *Weiseli's* on *Embs*, &c. There is a small Tract of the Agreement betwixt the English Baths and those of Aix, intituled, *Barthoniensium et Aquisgranensium Thermarum Comparatio*. Printed at London.

M I N E S,



MINES *and* PITS of
GERMANY, *Com-*
par'd with Those of other
Countries.



WITH respect to these, I have in some measure anticipated myself, in the preceding Discourse. From the great Number of Baths and mineral Fountains in *Germany*, it is evident how rich the Bowels of the Earth must needs be in Metals, Earths, and precious Stones, even tho' there were none of them dug and expos'd to the Eye: But as these subterraneous Treasures make the principal Commodities and Riches of the Empire, and as they are the most curious, tho' obscure Part of its natural History, it will be necessary to say something of them here, and the Manner the Natives take in preparing them.

Gruben-
hagen.

The Country of Grubenhagen, in which the King of Great Britain's German Mines lie, is rough, woody, and mountainous*. The Names of the chief of them, and what they are reckon'd to produce yearly, has been already taken notice of. One of the oldest Mines mention'd in History, was that of the Crenides, at present Philippolis: King Philip, Father to Alexander the Great, drew thence every Year 1000 Talents of Gold, *i. e.* about 180,000 *l.* of our Money, an immense Sum in those Days. The Brunswick Mines are the oldest in Germany, having been discover'd in the 10th Century, by a Nobleman's Hunter: Emperor Otho I. reap'd the first Fruits, after he had with some Difficulty found Workers skill'd in refining of Metals; since which Time, several of the Mines have been dug almost

* The same may be said of all those Countries that abound with the richest Mines; Mountains being the Repositories of Minerals, in whose Cavities the subterranean Fires mature them, as in a Furnace, for human Use: And the Country in which the celebrated Mines of Potosi lie, is so rough and barren, that there is not enough of Grass, Fruit or Grain, to keep a Man and Horse one Night from Starving; so that, were it not for the Silver Mines, it wou'd be quite uninhabitable; but by reason of them, 'tis so well peopled, that one may have any Sort of Dainties he pleases: Such are the wonderful Effects of this magic Earth, when once discover'd, as to operate against its Nature, by turning waste Desarts into fruitful Lands.

with-

without Intermission: But they have yielded more these 20 or 30 Years past, than formerly, which may be owing to their being better lookt to and wrought. The Charges of carrying on such Works are very great, and surpass the Abilities of Particulars. So true is the common Proverb, which says, That 'tis Money that gets Money. Almost all the People of the Country are employ'd in the Mines, and they are very regularly pay'd: The principal Metals found in them are Silver, Litharge, Lead and Copper, as also several Sorts of Vitriol, the Streams of which are observ'd to prove most fatal both to the Miners, and to those who are employ'd in cleansing and tempering them. The Mines are not alike deep; some are 40, others 60, and others 100 of our Fathom deep; but none of them equal in Depth to the Mines of *Hungary*, some of which are above 200 deep. Their Temperature varies according to the Nature of the Minerals, &c. But, in the general, the Mines are cold as far as the Air can penetrate, and then warm enough; but at the Bottom they are full of Damps, which sometimes kills the Workmen; but the Dust settling upon their Lungs and Stomachs, and so throwing them into Consumptions, is what they most suffer from: Among other Preservatives, they sometimes make use of large Masks, with Glass

R 4 Eyes,

Eyes, under which they can breathe a considerable while. Against the Water, which is likewise very prejudicial to their Health, they fortify themselves by Drums, and full Stomachs. The same Element is also a mighty Inconvenience to them in working; but they endeavour to remove it by a Variety of Engines. 'Tis remarkable, the Mines of *Potosi* are never incumber'd by Water: In these Mines, as in most others in the World, there are considerable Quantities of Gold found, of which they coin Money and Medals, and make Rings and Vessels, which they keep in their Repositories as Rarities. The Mines in *Hanover* are reckon'd to be more than ordinary rich in Gold.

Friberg.

The Mines of *Friberg*, which belong to the *Elect*or of *Saxony*, are reckon'd among the richest in *Germany*, and out of which there is most Silver coin'd. The Town, which is nine Miles from *Dresden*, is so dug, that it is, as it were, undermin'd: They were discover'd about 250 Years ago, and produc'd most at first, being in part ruin'd by War, and other Casualties. Some of the Mines are rather deeper than those in *Hungary*, being more than 200 Fathom deep: They contain Silver, Copper and Lead. There is one Mine, whose Ore produces either
Copper

Copper and Silver, or Silver and Lead, and sometimes all three; but here they work only for Silver. When they meet with blue Earth, they take it for a Sign of good Ore. In general, the Ore of these Mines is rich.

The *Silesian* Mines are famous. *Silesia*. The Mountains on the *South*, which divide *Silesia* from *Moravia*, are well stockt with them; but they do not yield so much Ore as the *Carpathian* Mountains, which separate *Silesia* from *Hungary* and *Poland*; tho' some of them have been dug upwards of two Centuries, they do not seem to be exhausted, tho' others have quite fail'd, which has oblig'd the Emperor to put down for new ones. The *Carpathian* Mountains, on the Side of *Hungary*, are thought to be rather richer than the *Silesian* Side; but they are not so well look'd to. The neat Produce of these Mines is not certainly known; some have thought it may amount to, one Year with another, betwixt 3 and 400,000*l*. The speedy Payments that have been sometimes made for Sums contracted on them, are no certain Determination of their Richness: For those Payments his Imperial Majesty, as has been shewn in its Place, has many Resources and Funds, whence his Revenues arise: It may therefore

fore be doubted, if the Mines of *Friberg*, and at other Places belonging to the Elector of *Saxony*, have not, at certain Times, exceeded the *Silesian*. According to a very curious and searching Author, the *Saxon* Mines, for the first 30 Years they were dug, yielded to the Elector for his Tenths only (besides his Shares) above 500 Millions of Gold, and 900,000 Crowns; and for the next 30 Years, near 400 Millions of Gold, and 800,000 Crowns; 'tis true they have never yielded so much since; but have been on the Decline; have suffer'd much by War, and particularly from *Charles XII.* the late King of *Sweden*, who with his Army lay a considerable Time in this Country.

Bohemia. The Mines of *Bohemia* are thought to be rather richer (especially in Gold) than *Silesia*; but they are neglected. That Country abounds more with precious Stones; as Sapphire, Jasper, Amethysts, and Carbuncles, than any other in the Empire: The best Mines lie about 12 or 14 Miles from *Prague*; they are both Silver and Copper; they are not very deep, which is a great Ease to the Workmen. The richest is only about 20 Fathom deep; its chief Vein is a Foot broad, and yields 8 Ounces of Silver in the 100 Pounds.

The

The Silver Mines in the other Provinces belonging to the House of *Austria*, are considerable, tho' inferior to those just mention'd. The Mines of *Tyrol*, discover'd about the middle of the 15th Century, have gradually diminish'd; at this Day they do not yield above 20 or 30,000*l.* yearly; but for the first threescore Years, they yielded vastly. The Treasures were chiefly laid out on adorning the Churches, and the Palace of the antient Counts of the Country.

As for the rest, to compare the *German* Mines, tho' they be the most considerable in these Parts of the World, to those in the New World, the *Spanish West Indies*, and *Portuguese Brasil*; wou'd be to compare a Mole-hill to a Mountain. According to the Register-books of *Potosi*, it appears that they did every Week enter, from the Mines of that Mountain alone, from 1,500,000 to 200,000 Piaftres or Pieces of Eight, in the Books: A Piece is worth above 7*s.* of our Money. Captain *Rogers*, who was here in 1709, says, that tho' the Mines of *Potosi* were much decay'd, yet 'twas reckon'd, the King of *Spain* had annually two Millions of Crowns for his Fifths.

The Flota of 1737 brought above one Million of Piaftres to Account of the King, and 13 Million for the Commerce; and all Writers, *Spanish* as well as others, agree

agree, that his Catholick Majesty and the Commerce are cheated of a Third, if not a Half of those Treasures. From the great Plenty of *Moidores* and *Johannes's* in *England*, we may form a Judgment of the vast Treasures, which the King of *Portugal* draws annually from the Mines of *Brasil*, and which with the Diamonds, and other valuable Commodities, render him the richest Prince in * *Europe*.

* *To those vast native Treasures of other Countries, England has nothing to oppose but Industry; the Industry and Labour of her People, are of more Value than the richest Mines of Gold and Silver Tho' she be destitute of Mines, and tho' her Clime and Soil be but indifferent, yet is she able, by the Industry of her People, to force the Land to produce infinitely; to drain the Golden Wealth of other Countries, and maintain herself in an enviy'd Plenty and Prosperity. 'Tis in Holland, and in Britain, and one Part of Britain only, where the Value of Industry and Labour is thoroughly understood: Gold Mines, which make the Wealth of other Countries, wou'd prove the Bane of England, and soon reduce her to Beggary, and an abject Weakness. Had she in one of her Counties, as many Mines as Peru and Chili together do contain, yet wou'd our Legislature, in their great Wisdom, keep them shut with as much Care, as the Spaniard is at, in digging and laying open theirs. Those fine Lines of Mr. Addison's, by changing one Word only, may well be apply'd on this Occasion:*

We envy not the warmer Clime, that lies
In ten Degrees of more indulgent Skies;
Nor at the Coarseness of our Heav'n repine,
Tho' o'er our Heads the frozen *Pleiads* shine;
'Tis Industry that crowns *Britannia's* Isle,
And makes her barren Rocks, and her bleak Mountains smile.

The

The Ore is of different Colours and Value; the richest is like *Amber*, and produces 55 or 60 Pounds in the Hundred. There is a Mine at *Friberg*, whose Ore yields more: The Ore in general, yields not above an Ounce and a half of Silver in the Pound, the poorest about half an Ounce. The Ore of the Mines of *Chili* and *Peru*, at a Mean, afford only 3 or 4 Ounces; but the Ore of *Potosi*, which is the richest in the World, yields from 9 to 12 Ounces in the Pound.

The Methods the *Germans* take to open, melt, and refine the Ore, are different, because of the different Sorts of Ore, &c. The ordinary Way of opening it, to prepare it for melting, is by Lead, and a kind of Silver Ore, which holds Lead, both which are commonly found in or about the Mines themselves. In the melting of it down, rich Sulphur Ore, (which is likewise found on the Spot) after Calcination, is chiefly employ'd. The farther tempering and refining the Ore, is perform'd by Quicksilver, sometimes thus; They grind the Ore small, and then sift it to a fine Powder; then they put it over the Fire, and mix it with a little Salt; the Quicksilver is then pour'd into the Vessel, which, by continual stirring, incorporates with the Silver: The whole Mixture is again separate, by putting it into Water,
and

and stirring it well; by which means both the Mercury and the Silver sink to the Bottom, clear from all Dross: When they are perfectly cleansed, they are put into a Cloth, and strained forcibly, when the Quicksilver runs out, and leaves the Silver behind. But there are other Ways besides this of refining Ore: It is observable, that the Silver drawn with Mercury alone, is so fine, that the Assay-Master is forc'd to allay it with a baser Metal. The Proportion of Mercury requisite here, cannot be ascertain'd, because one Sort of Ore wastes more than another.

With regard to the Preparing of Gold, there is not so much Trouble; for the greatest Quantities of that Metal are got from Pieces which need no refining: In the Mines of *Chili*, which produce the finest Gold, huge Lumps are found, the upper Part whereof is commonly purer than the under, which is doubtless to be ascrib'd to the Influence of the Sun, which purifies all heterogeneous Parts; and, if I may so speak, ripens the Metal: So that, were those great Pieces, which are to be seen in the Viceroy's Palace for Rarities, to remain a due Time, they would all have turn'd into pure Gold; the Sun would have been the Chymist; for Gold is the only Metal that has no Mixture, when it once comes to Perfection: Large
Pieces,

Pieces, as well as small, are frequently found on the Surface of the Earth, in Rivers and Brooks, into which they are wash'd down from the Mountains, by great Floods of Rain; in which case, the People seldom have more Trouble with them, but to wash the Earth from them.

There is Gold Dust mixt with Sand, found in the *Rhine*, and other Rivers of *Germany*, which shew that they flow thro' Places, where there are Gold Mines: There are also several other Rivers, that carry down Particles of Silver with their Sand, but which are little minded, because it wou'd not be worth while to separate one from the other, on account of the Difficulty of distinguishing the Sand from the Silver. There are other Rivers of this Country, which abound in Particles of Iron, Copper and Tin, of which when Men have perceiv'd the wonderful Effects, they were amaz'd: The Philosophers and Physicians of the dark Ages straitways had recourse to *Occult* Qualities; and the Monks and Fryars, to holy Men and Saints, who had solitary Abodes on the Banks of those Waters; thither we may very rationally refer the Rise and Fame of *Holy Wells*, with which ^{*Holy Wells.*} most Countries, as well as *Germany*, are stock'd: Many of those *Wells*, doubtless, have Virtue in them, and have perform'd

form'd real Cures; and wou'd have done so, tho' there had never been any such Persons as a St. *Willibrod*, a St. *Cuthbert*, a St. *Patrick*, or a St. *David*, in the World. Treating of the Mines of *Germany*, it may not be improper to digress a little on her Coin.



Of the COIN of Germany, compar'd to the Coin of other Countries.

THE current Money of the Empire is that of the *Netherlands*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *France* and *Spain*; and in general, that of most Nations in *Europe*, which goes here at a good Value: *Louis d'Ors* and *Ducats* are the most common Gold Coin that is met with here.

The *German Coin** in general is base Metal: The *Rix-dollar*, of which Specie there is a yearly Coinage at *Friberg* in *Saxony*, is true Sterling; it is equal to 4s.

* The *German Coin* exhibits the Spread Eagle Crown'd; the Reverse has the Arms, but seldom the Bust of the Prince. The Imperial Coin represents the Eagle with two Heads, denoting the Eastern and Western Empires. The Reverse has the Arms of Austria, Italy, Spain, &c. Quarterly. On some Pieces you have the Prince's Head, a la Romaine, Laureat, with the Year on the Exergue, resembling the Coin of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal.

and

and 6*d.* of our Money; but there are other *Rixdollars*, that are not worth so much. A *German Floren* is equal to our *Half Crown*: A *Crown in Specie* (as they call it) answers to our *Crown*; but a *Crown Current*, only to 3*s.* 6*d.* There's little Gold Coin here. Almost every free Town coins small Pieces of their own, which are current over the whole Empire; and all the Princes and States are fond of the Privilege of coining Money, and of seeing their Busts and Arms on Pieces of Silver, the Bullion whereof they fetch from those that have Mines, and in order to make it go the farther, they mix it with Copper. The Pieces, by a very short while's rubbing in one's Pocket, from a white turn to a yellow Colour. The same may be said of the *Dutch Coin*, even their *Doublikies* not excepted; nor is their *Gilder* to be compar'd to an *English Shilling* or *Half-crown*. In *Holland* the Comparison may very readily be made; for in that one *Dutch* County or Province, there is perhaps more of our Silver Specie, (and Gold too) than in any 3 or 4 Counties of *England* (except *Middlesex*) put together: And yet all foreign Coin goes at a low Value in the *United Provinces*. The Northern Kingdoms of *Europe* abound with Copper, which lends an ugly Hue to the nobler

Metals ; however what is there wanting in Quality, is made up in Quantity and Bulk. A Man may have his Pockets, and even Coffers full of Money, and not be very rich : The Copper Coin, particularly that of *Sweden*, is prodigious large and massy Pieces, some of which are four corner'd, and as large as the Palm of one's Hand*. The *French* Gold is good, and better than that of *Italy*, tho' inferior to the *Spanish* and *Portuguese*. They reckon the *Spanish* Gold, and *English* Silver, the purest current Coin of *Europe*. King *Henry VIII.* of *England*, on an Emergency, to make his Treasure hold out the longer, embased the Coin : In King *Edward* and Queen *Mary's* Reigns, some weak Attempts were made to rectify it, but they miscarried. Queen *Elizabeth* succeeded better : By Proclamation, the Value of *base Money* was reduc'd, and the Subject required to bring it in to the

* Before King *James II.* left *Ireland*, even *Brass* and *Copper Money* fail'd ; so that a Proclamation was preparing for the Currency of *Pewter Money* : But King *William* passing the *Boine*, hinder'd it ; but a few were actually coin'd, and found in the Treasury at *Dublin*, with this moving Legend added on the Rim, *Melioris Tesseræ Fati, Anno Regni Sexto, &c.* "In Hope of better Fortune, coin'd in the Sixth Year of our Reign." These Pieces are exceeding rare, but I have seen several of them in the valuable Collection of that great *English Antiquary*, *Browne Willis, Esq ;*

Royal

Royal Mint, where it was re-coin'd, and from whence it issu'd again *Sterling Silver*; there being in her Reign only Gold and Silver Money, the fairest and purest in *Europe*. Above a hundred Years after, before the new Coinage by King *William III.* the Money had suffer'd another way, *viz.* by *clipping*, to that Degree, saith the Author of *Nummi Britannici Historia*, that a Half-crown would scarce weigh a Shilling: From the Year 1691, to the 14th of *August* 1697, there were no less than 8 Millions 400,000 *l.* of this clipt and hammer'd Money brought to the several Mints of *London*, and the Country: This, adds my Author, was very much to the Honour of King *William*, who remov'd this greatest Abuse in the Money, that ever was known in *England*; and that to at a Time of the greatest Danger and Expence, without any sensible Stop put to Commerce and the Business of the State.

As the *German* Money in general is not true *Sterling*, neither is it of due Weight; it is (I verily believe) more clipt than any other Coin in the World: The Pieces that ought to be round, are of all Shapes. The Corrupters, particularly the *Jews*, do not put themselves to the Trouble to file it (the refin'd Way of diminishing the Coin in most Countries); but they go more roundly to work, by taking

large Pieces or Slices off the Sides: This, with the great Variety of Money that is current here, is no small Disadvantage to Commerce and Trade, and sinks the Value of the Estates of Particulars very sensibly.

From the Beginning of Queen *Anne's* Reign, to the Year 1724, inclusive, there have been coin'd in *England*, above ten Millions of Gold, and 500,000 *l.* Sterling Silver. There must be above twenty Millions of Specie at this Day here, great Sums whereof lie dead: There may be better than one half more in the Kingdom of *France*: There is betwixt 4 and 500,000 *l.* in *Ireland*; but Conjectures of this kind must be very uncertain, by reason of Trade, several Countries refusing to be paid in any other way, than in Specie, as *France*: Others content themselves with half in Specie, as *Sweden*; and the prodigious Exportation of our Gold, but particularly Silver Coin, into *Holland*, is known. How *England* nevertheless still remains full of Money, and in general keeps the Balance on her Side, is not now my Business to account for; but will be done in a future Work, intituled *The Present State of Europe*. Sir *William Temple* says, that the *United Provinces* are fill'd with Coin to that Degree, that more Silver is seen in the Province of *Holland*, among the common Hands and Purses, than Brass either in
Spain

Spain or in *France*; which perhaps might be true enough, at the Time in which Sir *William* wrote; a Time when *Lewis XIV.* had Armies of 300,000 Men, commanded by his wealthiest Nobility out of the Kingdom; and when the *Netherlands*, and above a third Part of *Italy*, (the Maintenance of which Countries drained *Spain*) were in Possession of his *Catholick* Majesty. We shall now resume the Thread of our *Natural* History.

QUICK-SILVER Mines.

OF which there are several in *Germany*. The Mine of *Idria*, a Town in the Duchy of *Carniola*, on the River *Gori*, is famous: There are divers Sorts of this volatile Mineral here; the finest is that call'd *Virgin* Quick-Silver, which falls down in Drops, and sometimes streams out in considerable Quantities: It deserves the Name it goes by, for it abhors incorporating with the Earth and Ore. A coarser Sort is more earthy, and mixes with the Ore, from which it is separated by Water in a Sieve, and by other Methods. The common Sort is so heterogeneous as not to be discernible to the Eye; so that the Earth which contains it is at a Venture tried, which is perform'd by the Furnace, and extracting the *Mercury* by a slow Fire. There are several other

Mines of this Mineral, whose Ore is of different Colours and Consistency; some are dark, others blue and red-streak'd, some so hard, as to require beating in the Mortar before it be fit for refining. The Pits are not so deep as those of other Metals, they seldom exceed 100 Fathom.

VITRIOL and SULPHUR Mines.

THERE is not a Circle in *Germany* that has not of those Mines. They are like Coal-Pits: They are seldom above twenty Fathom deep. The Substance from which both Vitriol and Brimstone are extracted, is much the same, and nearly resembling Lead Ore. There are divers Sorts of Vitriol found, especially in the Mines of *Grubenbagen*, the chief of which are the Blue, the White, the Grey, and another, which grows like Icicles, and needs no cleansing. In the Manner of making common Vitriol or Copperas, the *Germans* differ from other People. They take the Ashes of Brimstone, or the Ore from which the Brimstone has been separated, and calcine it over again by Fire; then putting it into a large Vessel, they pour as much Water upon it as is requisite to imbibe the Vitriol. When the Water is boiled to a Consistence, they remove the Fire, and cool the Liquor: Then they convey

convey it by Pipes into Troughs and Pits, where it continues several Days, till the purer Part separates, and the Copperas sticks to the Sides and the Bottom.

The richest Sulphur Ore is hard and stony, of which when they make Brimstone, they first break it into Pieces, then melt it in Crucibles, and cool it in leaden Troughs. — With respect to the *Brass* of this Country, the Inhabitants are beholden to the *Swedes*, for the principal Ingredient; that Metal being a Compound chiefly of Calmey and Copper, which last, as being the best in the World, is brought from *Sweden*. Those two Simples, in due Proportions, are put into Crucibles, together with some broken Pieces of Brass, &c. and melted over the Furnace for several Hours; the drossy Parts boil over. The liquid Metal is then put into Troughs of Stone, where they cake, and run into large Brass Plates.

The *Copper* Mines here are not comparable to those of *Sweden*; the former yield six or seven Ounces in the hundred Weight. They have divers Ways of tempering it: One Sort is melted from the Ore; another made by Vitriol Water, &c. The Mines seldom exceed thirty or forty Fathom in Depth, whereas those in *Sweden* are above eighty. The Copper they produce amounts annually to about 200,000 *l*.

above one Half, perhaps two Thirds of which Metal is exported unwrought. The *Swedes* supply most other Countries with Copper and Iron: But that People, as several others, are beholden to *England* for their Pewter. The *Tin* Mines here are perhaps the best in the World.

IRON and LEAD Mines.

THE Iron and Lead Mines of *Germany* are inferior only to those of *Sweden*. The Iron is much better than the *English* Iron, which is of a tender, effeminate Nature, and fit only for Nails and small Manufactures. Near most of their Mines Forges are erected for making of Iron Guns, &c. at which the *Germans* are very expert. Their Wood-lands and Forests supply those Forges with Charcoal, which is better than the *Swedish*, and equal to the *English*. Magnets are sometimes found in those Iron Mines; but they are weak and insignificant, if compared with the Loadstones we have from the Mines in *Sweden*, and particularly in *Lapland*, which excel all others in attractive Force. The *Lead* Mines in *Clydsdale* are reckoned among the best in the Island of *Britain*. There are considerable Quantities of Gold found in them, of which they make Rings, small Vessels, &c. The
Lead

Lead is exceeding good, and fit for every Use: It is made into Bars on the Place, and then carried on Carts and on Horses for forty or fifty Miles, to a Sea Port, where it is shipped off to *Holland*, where it is manufactured, the *Dutch* having farmed the Produce of the Mines*.

* 'Tis surprizing there is not more Encouragement given to our Plantation Iron, which, upon several Trials at the King's Yards, is reported to be of the same Nature with the best foreign Iron. South and North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and New England, which furnish us with Rice, Tobacco, Skins, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and Masts, are still capable of being improved and render'd more advantageous to these Kingdoms, and to themselves likewise; by supplying us with Pig, Sow, and Bar Iron, which are so absolutely necessary to this trading and maritime Country, and for which we at present wholly depend on our Northern Neighbours; and in case of any Rupture or Misunderstanding with them, must be deprived of, as was the Case in the Year 1717. By the best Calculations that have been made, we find that we import annually about 20,000 Tons of foreign Iron, about 15,000 Tons of which we have from Sweden, which cost about 150,000 l. paid for chiefly in Money; most of our Manufactures there being either prohibited, or having such Duties laid on them as amount to a Prohibition. And we find our Colonies Iron in every respect equal to the Swedes. So that, by encouraging the former, we render ourselves independent on our Northern Neighbours; and with this Advantage also, that our Colonies will take from us our Woollen and other Manufacturies in Payment, which will save the Nation at least 180,000 l. per Ann.

SALT-PITS.

Germany abounds with Salt-Pits; but whether, by subterranean Passages, they proceed from the Sea, or the Sea Water, by the same Conveyances, derive Part of their Saltness from them, is hard to determine; the latter is most probable, because a great Part of the Earth is nothing but Salt. For one, without being a Chymical Philosopher, has only to take a Piece of hard Earth, and burn it to Ashes, and he shall find much Salt in them. At *Halstadt* in *Austria*, they make Salt by letting in Water into the hollow Parts of a Mountain, where it drinks in the Salt of the Earth, and is afterwards let out and boiled. The Bishoprick of *Saltzburg* in particular has such Plenty of those Pits, that it derives its Name from them *. They employ Multitudes of People, and bring in a considerable Revenue to the Prince. At *Hall* they dig the Salt like Ore out of Mines; then they throw it into

* Credible Writers affirm, that in 1563, there was found in a Salt Pit, above 6000 Foot deep, in the Midst of a hard Rock of Salt, a human Body, with its Limbs, Hair, and Cloaths, uncorrupted; which, by its antique Dress, seemed to have lain there some Ages.

large Trenches, which they fill with sweet Water, and let it stand three or four Weeks, till the Salt be dissolved, and the earthy Part sunk to the Bottom; after which they boil them in huge Iron Pans, of three Foot deep, but of a vast Length and Breadth. The Salt-Pits of *Lunenburg* are famous; the Springs arise within the Walls: The Salt is separated from the Water by Fire. But in *Portugal* and *France*, where the Sun is hotter, the Sea Water is let into Pits made on Purpose, where, in some Months Time, the Water being dry'd up by the Heat of the Sun, there is Salt found at the Bottom. The Salt of *Portugal*, *France*, and other Southern Countries, is reckon'd rather better than the *German* Salt, because perhaps there is more Heat of the Sun there, to impregnate the Sea Water with his Beams. However, we are by no Means to refer the Generation of Salt to that Cause alone. 'Tis most probable that the Salt Particles were created with the Ocean. And the many Salt Mines that are found on the Land, and particularly in *Germany*, are of such a Depth, as to be out of the Influences of the Sun.

'Tis remarkable how suitably the wise Author of Nature provides for the Convenience of all his Creatures. The *Germans* are an Inland People, at a great Distance

stance from the Sea, and consume vast Quantities of Salt ; so that, had they not those Pits, which other Countries have not, they would be put to very great Streights, and hardly know how to live.

Terra Sigillata.

There is a Sort of Earth found in Germany, but rarely any-where else, called *Terra Sigillata*. It is a Sort of hard Earth, with white, yellow, and red Veins. *Montanus*, an eminent Chymist and Physician, who first discover'd it, but kept it a Secret for several Years, at last wrote a Tract in *Latin* upon it. The chief Virtue he ascribes to it, is its being an Antidote against all sorts of Poisons ; in which Cases he declares he had made Use of it with extraordinary Success. This Earth is called by some the Earth of *Lemnos*, because it is brought from the Isle of that Name. Small Quantities are found in *Hungary*, and perhaps in other Countries also.

Marble.

There are good Quarries of *Marble* in *Bavaria*, *Tyrol*, *Liege*, and other Provinces, with which the Princes adorn their Palaces, and the Clergy their Churches.

PRECIOUS STONES.

THIS Country surpasses most others in *Europe* in Precious Stones; as Diamonds, Agates, Crystals, Jaspers of several Colours, fine Alabaster, several Sorts of Pearls, Lumps of Virgin Gold and Silver, dug out of their Mines; vast Collections whereof may be seen in the Cabinets and Rarity-Chambers of the Emperor, the Electors of *Bavaria*, *Brandenburg*, *Hanover*, *Saxony*, and other Princes, and oft-times in the Houses of Particulars. Nor will it be supposed, that the Churches, Images, &c. are destitute of those precious Ornaments. Those called *Turkey Stones* and Rubies, and Abundance of other valuable natural Rarities, too tedious to insist upon, are also to be found here. They are dug, for most part, out of the Mines, but frequently found in Rivers and Rivulets. The River *Iltz* in *Bavaria*, produces Pearls in such Abundance, that the Emperor and the Elector of *Bavaria* think it worth while, each of them, to have an Officer there to take Care of their Interests. But no Part of *Germany*, as has been before observed, abounds so much with precious Stones as *Bohemia*; the Nobility of which

which Country make a very shining Figure in them. *Anselm Boetius* has given a very pretty Account of those Stones, in his Book, intituled *Historia Lapidum & Gemmarum Bohemiæ*.

Amber. On some Parts of *Pomerania*, the Sea casts up *Amber**; every one is allowed to gather and sell it as they please, which the Nobility of *Prussia* do not allow to the common People of that Country. There is a particular Lake here, which has a Communication with the Sea, where they gather it in Nets of a conick Figure, with a large Mouth, and narrow at the Bottom, which they tie to a long Pole, and put into the Water, when the Sea begins to flow, and sometimes hale up Pieces as big as one's Fist. This mineral Juice at first taking up is soft, but is quickly so hardened by the Air, as to become a stony

* In ancient Times this liquid Perfume was highly valued, and made up the principal Commodity for Trade in those Parts. History informs us, that in Nero's Reign, a German Knight was sent for Amber to these Coasts; the Inhabitants whereof, and the Gothones, not only used to bring Amber to Pannonia, and the Borders of Italy, in the Time of Pliny and Tacitus, but much more anciently, viz. in the Time of Herodotus. Theodoric, that great King of the Goths in Italy, had a Present of Amber sent him, which he very graciously received, and was very inquisitive how it was generated, but could have no Solution by those who brought it.

Sub-

Substance. It is of several Colours, white, yellow, black, and red. The Sort found in *Pomeran*, is a dark yellow. The Inhabitants of that Country, and the *Prussians*, are in an Error to think, that *Amber* (by the *Greeks* called *Electrum*, and in *Latin Succinum*) was peculiar to their Coasts: The Veins of it are frequently found in Places far distant from the Sea.

It is found sometimes in small Quantities on the Western Islands of *Britain*, and on the Coasts in the *Mediterranean*; but on the Western Coasts of *Ireland*, particularly in the Counties of *Mayo*, *Sligo*, &c. the greatest Quantities of *Ambergreese* are found. The Country People know the particular Times and Places to go look for it, from the Foxes resorting to the Coasts, being drawn thither probably by the Scent of that valuable Perfume; they eat it. 'Tis surprizing that Naturalists have not been able to give any certain Account of the Production of this precious Substance. A *Pomeran* Physician, who has wrote upon the Subject, is even at a Loss what Name to call it by, whether a Juice, Mineral, Stone, Oil, &c. The Marquis *Bonac*, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of *France* to the King of *Sweden*, in a Letter to the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*, gave an Account of the *Amber* he had seen on the *Pomeran* and *Prussian* Coasts. Upon
which

which that learned Society, after mature Examination of this Substance, gave their Opinion, that it may probably be an Oil distilled from Rocks, like *Petreolum*; and that those Insects, Bees, Emmets, &c. that are found inclosed in the Amber, are intangled in it, when it is liquid. The Insects being of the terrestrial Kind, shews it to be the Production rather of Land than of Water. So that when we find it in the Sea, and in the adjoining Lakes and Rivers, we must suppose it is broke off from some Rock or Vein under Ground, by Floods and Tempests. *Heylin* is whimsical enough in his Opinion with relation to Amber. But the Opinion of some is no less so, that it is the Production of the Moon and Sea Water; of others, that there are little Rocks of it in the Bottom of the Sea, detached Pieces whereof are thrown a-shore by the Tide; of others, that it is of the Nature of *Sperma Ceti*, the Excrement of a certain Fish.—The Virtues of this congealed Liquor, if we may so call it, are manifold. Physicians make it good for the Eyes, against Bleeding at the Nose, Falling Sickness, Weakness of the Stomach, the Jaundice, Agues, Dropsies, &c. But the Natives of *Pomerania* use it chiefly in the three first-mentioned Cases.

Among

Among other natural Curiosities, peculiar to *Germany*, that called the *Schiefferstein*, merits our Notice. It is a blackish, glistering Kind of Stone or Salt, which, melted and bray'd, yields a vast Quantity of Copper, and much Silver. These Stones abound so much in one Part of *Saxony*, that it is dug up every-where in the Fields. On them are to be seen the lively Representations, by fair Copper Strokes, of Fishes of several Sorts, Frogs, and other Animals, that abound in a neighbouring Lake. On the Road to *Bath*, at the Village I was made observe something of the like Nature: 'Twas Stones, with the Representations of Fishes on them, and which abound so much thereabouts, that the Country People build their Houses of them. At *Woolstrop*, near the Palace of *Belvoir*, on the Borders of *Leicester* and *Lincolnshire*, on the Banks of the small River *Deane*, there are Holes or Pits, out of which are dug a Sort of little Stones, whose Nature seems to be a Compound of Earth and several Sorts of Metal. The Crust is a whitish Sand; but when that is rubbed off, or worn in the Pocket, it assumes a dark blue Colour: But what is most singular in these Pebbles is, that they are all of the same Size and Dimensions, indented or carved quite round, as if done by the nicest Instrument; and at the two Ends

there is a Star engraven on each of them, which gives Occasion to the Country People to call them *Star Stones*.

There are Shells found on the Tops of several Hills in *Westphalia*, which, as every one knows, proves that the Sea once covered the Country, and the Eminencies grew by Progress of Time. This is more probable than to hold that those Shells were either *Ludibria Naturæ*, or that they were concreted with the Earth. The Reader, who would farther amuse himself with this Phenomenon, if so common and plain a Thing deserves the Name, may peruse *Woodward*, *Ray*, and *Derham*.





The FORESTS *and* GAME of Germany.



MOST Nations, before they were improved, and had other Things to employ them, were much addicted to Hunting. They lived in their Forests*.

Those rural Scenes and Diversions, by long Experience, they had found not only absolutely necessary to their Subsistence, but also very proper to render them healthful, robust, and regardless of Dangers†.

* Tacitus and Seneca say, the Antient Germans had at first no other Houses but Thickets of Trees, or Boughs twisted together, and that they lived by Hunting, and were clad with the Skins of the wild Beasts they killed. Their other Food, according to the first-mentioned Author, was Herbs, Wild Apples, and curdled Milk, or Butter, which made their chief Dainty.

† Cæsar says, That from their Infancy they were accustomed to Fatigue and Hardship; that the young Men harden'd themselves by Hunting; and the more Horns of the wild Beasts they had kill'd, and brought to the Public, the more they were esteem'd. Mela adds, that they exercised their Strength and Courage, first by Hunting, and then by War. The Warriors, to give them a fiercer Aspect, wore the rough Side of the Skins of wild Beasts outward, and made their Helmets resemble the Heads of those Animals.

The *Old Germans* could not but take a more than ordinary Delight in Exercises, that so well suited their warlike Genius, and it would appear they had transmitted the same Passion to their Posterity. The *Germans* at this Day delight more in the Hunting the wild Boar, than any other Game, perhaps because it is the most martial and dangerous. This extreme Passion for Hunting may be the Reason why there are still standing more Woods and Chaces in *Germany*, than in most other Countries; to which may be added another Reason, *viz.* the extraordinary Veneration which the *Germans* had for Woods. *Helmoldus* tells us, that long after Christianity took footing in this Country, the People paid a superstitious Veneration to Woods. And *Cluverius* tells us of a very odd Passage that happen'd even in his Time, about a hundred Years ago.

Formerly the *Hercynian* Forest, as has been before observed, cover'd the Face of the whole Country; but now it is cut down in many Places, and parcell'd out into separate Woods, which go by particular Names, as the *Black Forest*, which separates *Alsace* from *Swabia*; the *Steyger* in *Franconia*; the *Spissard* on the *Mein*; the *Thuringer* in *Thuringia*; *Heserwald* in the Duchy of *Cleves*; the *Bohemerwald*, which encompasses *Bohemia*, and was, in
the

the middle Ages, called the *Hercynia Sylva*; the *Hartz* in *Lunenburg*, which is one of the largest Forests in *Germany*, and belongs to the King of *Great Britain*, who has three Hunting-seats in it, the best whereof is the *Gobre*. Here King *George I.* when he visited his *German* Dominions, passed most of his leisure Time, in the Diversions of the Place. His present Majesty has removed the Scene nearer the Capital, *Hanover*.

The Forests *Ardenne* and *Vosaga*, lie on this Side the *Rhine*, that River coming between them and the *Hercynian* Forest. The first, so frequently mentioned in *Cæsar's* Commentaries, as the largest in all *Gaul*, lies in the Bishopricks of *Treves* and *Liege*, and the neighbouring Countries, as also on both Sides the *Maes*. The *Vosaga* Forest lies chiefly on a Tract of Hills or Mountains, South of *Ardenne*, and which separate *France* from *Germany*; but it branches out on both Sides, into *Alsace*, *Lorain*, and *Burgundy*.

Most of the Woods are Pine, Fir, Oak, and Beech.

There is an infinite Number of Forests of less Note in every Part of this Country. Hardly a Count, Baron, or Gentleman, but has his Chace or Park well stock'd with Game, and adorn'd with Pleasure-houses, where they spend much of their

Time in a very pleasant and jovial Manner. But more of this, when we come to treat of the Diversions and Manners of the *Germans*.

These Forests and Chaces are stock'd with all Kinds of Venison and Game, as Deer, of which there are seven or eight Sorts, as Roebucks, Stags, &c. of all Sizes and Colours, and many of a vast Growth; Plenty of Hares, which are rather bigger than ours; Conies, Foxes, Bears, Wolves, and Boars. They do moreover so much abound with wild Fowl, that in many Places the Rusticks have them and Venison for their ordinary Meat.

The other Sorts of Game here, and which are not known in *Britain*, are wild Bulls or Oxen, wild Horses, wild Asses, Goats, and Sheep; but these are much scarcer than those abovemention'd. The wild Ox, of which there is the greatest Plenty in *Poland*, is bigger and swifter than the tame; he has wide and large Horns, and a Bush of Hair upon his Forehead; it is dangerous hunting him, by reason of his Swiftness; he is reckon'd good Meat. *Pliny*, who calls them *Uri*, and makes frequent Mention of them, says the *Romans* made Lanthorns of their Horns.

The wild Horses resemble the tame in some Things, but exceed them in Swift-
ness;

ness; they are of different Sizes, but generally small, indefatigable, and very serviceable; they are not eat here, as they are in *Poland*, where, particularly in the *Ukrain*, the Nobles eat them as a Rarity; 'tis probable they differ from these in *Germany*.

Wild Asses are to be found in most Countries, and eat by the Peasants, for Want, we may suppose, of better Food. The *Germans* shoot them, or catch them in Traps, for the Sake of their Hair, which is very rank, and used to several Purposes.

The wild Goats are neither in so great Plenty, nor so large here as in some other Countries that are more rocky, which may be the Reason that their Flesh is not so sweet or good to eat; the proper Food for those Creatures being the Herbs and Leaves of Bushes that grow in the Clifts of the Rocks.

The wild Sheep are larger and swifter than the tame, and they leap very high, tho' their Feet be shorter.

There are several other Sorts of Creatures here, but they are yet scarcer than the others; that call'd *Rysowe*, which is peculiar to the Forests of *Moravia*, is remarkable; it is like a Panther, beautified with Spots, and preys upon Deer and other Beasts, whom it surprises by leaping suddenly

upon them from the Top of a Rock or Tree.

The Forests and Woods of this Country are useful not only for the Harbour and Nourishment they yield to the Game, but also for Fuel and Building. In such Places where there is no Stone or Coal-pits, the Natives would be at an infinite Loss for Houses and Firing; so that those Wastes or Desarts, as some have called them, afford three of the four indispensable Necessaries of Life, Food, Lodging, and Firing; and they do even considerably contribute to the furnishing the fourth, *viz.* Cloathing, the Skins, Hair, and Horn of the Beasts being of very singular Use to Man, even in that respect; not to mention what has been already observed of the Forests of *Ardenne*, &c. that they feed great Flocks of Sheep.





The RIVERS and LAKES of Germany,

Compared with the Rivers of other Countries.



HERE is no Country in *Europe*, perhaps in the World, that abounds with so many great and noble Rivers as *Germany*. The *Thames*, *Severn*, *Trent*, the *Tweed*, *Tay*, and *Dee* in *Britain*; the *Shannon* in *Ireland*; the *Garonne*, *Loire*, *Rhone* and *Seyne* in *France*; the *Ebro*, *Guadalquiver*, and *Tajo*, in *Spain* and *Portugal*; the *Po* in *Italy*; the *Weyfel* in *Poland*, are all inferior to the *Elb*, which is but the third River in *Germany*.

I. The *Danube*, which is the chief, *Danube*. has its Rise in *Swabia*, on the Borders of *Alsace*. There are three Heads, but which is the true one, the *German* Geographers themselves are not agreed. *Cluverius*, who deserves chiefly to be followed in Matters of this Nature, places it in the *Black Forest*, at the Foot of a little Hill, and says the Fountain is inclosed with a Wall. It soon

soon becomes a considerable River, and begins to be navigable* at *Ulm*; Market Boats, &c. of 10 or 15 Tun, go from that City to *Vienna* every Week, which, with the Turnings and Windings, is a Course of about 400 Miles. Thirty-five Miles lower it enters *Hungary*, and five Miles farther it washes the Walls of *Presburg*, the Capital of *Lower Hungary*, where it forms an Island of 30 Miles in Length, and 20 in Breadth; so that before it leaves *Germany*, it runs about 500 Miles, and above 1000 more through *Hungary* and *Turkey* in *Europe*, till it falls into the *Euxine* or *Black Sea*, by five wide Mouths. Its whole Course, from its Fountain to the Sea, is above 21 Degrees, without including its Turnings and Windings, which must make it at least one third longer.

As *Ovid*, who knew this River very well, equals it to the *Nile*, and as we have no River in *Europe* that can be compared to it, we shall here run the Parallel betwixt them in divers Particulars, at the same Time restricting ourselves chiefly to

* Every one has heard of Fleets on the Danube, below *Vienna*, in *Hungary*, &c. but 40 Miles above that City, at *Pechlarn*, there are old Monuments and Inscriptions found, by which it appears, that that Place was one of the Harbours of the Roman Navy; (such as it was) and that it was called *Præclara*, and hence the modern Name corrupted *Pechlarn*.

that Part of the *Danube* which regards *Germany*.

As the Fountains of the *Nile* are even to this Day unknown, or at least uncertain, some placing them beyond the Line, others almost under it, others a great way on this Side, we here determine nothing with regard to the Length of it*. The Course of the *European* River is chiefly from West to East, whereas the *African* runs from South to North, which we observe, only to confute the Notion of some Naturalists, which is, that all Rivers have their Course from East to West, or from West to East; and for which they give Reasons; but the Matter of Fact, as well as their Reasons, are false.

The Cataracts of the *Nile* are famous in antient History. There are three remarkable Cataracts of the *Danube*, before it leaves *Germany*, the first near *Lintz*, and the other two near *Grenon*, all three in *Austria*. Formerly few would venture to pass them; but of late Years, the Watermen of those Parts have found out Ways of passing without any great Danger.

* Dapper, one of the best Writers on Egypt, makes the *Nile* only about a thousand Miles long with its Windings. Moll, who composed from the latest Accounts and Surveys, extends it to 16 Degrees, by which it would appear, that the *Danube* exceeds the *Nile* in Length, as it certainly does in Navigableness.

The

The Waters of the *Nile* flow more gently than those of the *Danube*, which run with a rapid Current.

The *Nile's* annual Inundations are famous; but the other, notwithstanding the many Rivers which fall into it, is scarce ever discernibly augmented, tho' the auxiliary Rivers overflow their Banks. The chief Cause assigned for this, is, that in the Summer the melted Snow from the Hills keeps the Chanel almost as full as the Floods do in the Winter; and hence it is, that the Waters of the *Danube* are always muddy and whitish; those of the *Nile* are likewise very thick and muddy, which fattens the Soil better than any Dung whatsoever.

The Waters of both Rivers, after they are let settle and turn clear, are found medicinal. The *Nile* is almost all the Drink they have in *Egypt*, upon which Account most of the Towns and Villages are built on the Sides of the River. Several singular Properties are ascribed to its Water, as its communicating a prolific Quality not only to Cattle and the Fruits of the Earth, but to Men and Women; for 'twas formerly the best-peopled Province in the World. *Diodorus* says that it contained 17 Millions of Souls, and that they amounted to 13 Millions in his Time. Some ascribe this prodigious Increase

Increase to their constant drinking of the Waters of the *Nile*, which Notion is countenanced by some *Jewish* Commentators on *Genesis*, who say, it made the *Egyptian* Women bring forth from two to eight Children at a Birth. If this was the Case, we need not wonder at the Children of *Isarel's* multiplying from 70 Souls to 600,000 Men, besides Women and Children, in so short a Space, nor yet how those stupendous Monuments the *Pyramids* came to be erected by the antient Kings, who might have so many Millions of People employed in the Work. It would go a great way to command universal Credit to this Notion, did we find, as the Cause still remains, the Effects still following it; but we find no such extraordinary Numbers of People at this Day in *Egypt*, so that either the God *Nilus* has lost his prolific Virtue, or some unaccountable Unaptness and other Alterations have pass'd upon the Patients, or the Thing itself is a Chimera.

The Waters of the *Danube*, on repeated Experiments, have been found to be medicinal, tho' not to the same Degree as mineral Fountains. The Count *de Marsigli* *, and M. *Bel* †, who both navigated

* Hydograph. Danub. Tom. 1. Part. 3.

† Notit. Hungar. Tom. 1.

this River often, produce many Instances hereof; and they found on themselves, that the Waters drunk copiously, were purgative, and gave an Appetite. They moreover assure us, that in those Places where there are no natural Baths, the People supply that Want, with good Success, by warming the Water of the River, and bathing with it. These and other Virtues of the *Danube* we may ascribe to its washing so many Mines, and to its saline Tinctures, which are so strong, that a Sort of Salt has been actually made of the Water, which has supply'd the Want of better; and yet this does not hinder the Use of the Water for drinking, for it is fresh enough, after it is let settle for some Hours.

In Variety of excellent Fish, the *Nile* comes far short of the *Danube*, which is strange enough; for one would think the fat Slime, occasioned by the annual Inundations of the *Nile*, and which does so exceedingly fructify the Land, should likewise contain more Principles of Fecundity and Nourishment for Fishes, than other Rivers. The *Crocodile*, it is true, makes great Destruction of the Fish; but in many Parts of the River, that voracious Animal is not to be found.

The *Danube* abounds with all those Fish, that are to be found either in our

run-

running or standing Rivers, and much larger too. However, our *Trout* and *Salmon*, which we have from the *Trent*, *Tweed*, the *Tay*, and *Don*, are sweeter; and the same is true of our *Pike*, *Perches*, *Eels*, &c. which we have from the *Ouse*, and other Rivers of a slow Current.

There are several Fish here, not common elsewhere; they seem to be of the Nature of salt Water Fish, and come probably from the *Euxine*; the most remarkable of them is the *Hauson*, near as big as a *Crocodile*, some of them being 18 or 20 Foot long; it is a grisly Fish. The Fishermen blow a Trumpet or Horn, the Noise of which brings Shoals of them about their Boats; 'tis reckoned by the *Austrians* and *Hungarians* a delicate Fish, and is only to be met with at Noblemens Tables. M. Foyer, in his *Hydography*, makes mention of just such another Fish in the great Rivers of *Asia*.

2. The *Rhine* is a noble River; its *Rhine*. Course is above 400 Miles, but, including Turnings, 600. It has its Source among the *Alps*, in the Country of the *Grisons*; thence it runs through *Switzerland*, and the West Part of *Germany*; and then entering the *United Provinces*, it divides itself into three Branches, the chief whereof, called the *Waal*, (*Vahalis*) mixes with the *Maes*, runs by *Nimeguen*, and then falls

falls into the Ocean at the *Brill* below *Rotterdam*. The second retains its true Name, passes by *Arnheim*, *Utrecht*, and *Leyden*, and fell into the Sea at *Catwic*; but about 6 or 700 Years ago, an extraordinary Spring Tide fill'd up the Channel, so that now the Water is conveyed by a subterraneous Passage into the Sea. The third Branch or Chanel mixing with the *Isel*, falls into the *Zuyder Sea*. Its Course for 500 Miles is from South to North, till it pass the City of *Cleves*, and then it is due West. Antiently it divided *Germany* from *Gaul*, and 'tis to be hoped it will still be consider'd as the *Ne plus ultra* of the Modern *Gauls*.

It is a Quarter, and in some Places half a Mile broad, and is from one and half, to six or seven Fathom deep. It washes the finest Countries of the Empire, viz. *Alsace*, the *Palatinate*, the Electorates of *Mentz* and *Cologne*, and the Duchy of *Cleves*. Many fair Cities and Villages are built on it, which make so many small Stages for the Traveller; for the Boats are obliged to put to at most of them. The Banks are adorn'd with Vineyards, which produce several Sorts of excellent Wine, and with rich Pastures, that are cover'd with Herds of good Cattle.

It is navigable for upwards of 400 Miles to *Basil* in *Switzerland*. The Vessels are long

long and round-bottom'd, of a considerable Burden; by them one travels at the rate of four or five Miles for a Penny; their Accommodation by Day is good enough, and in the Evening they commonly put into a Town, where Passengers sleep in the Inn. When there are Floods, or contrary Winds, the Passage is somewhat tedious; but sailing down the River, or having the Wind, they sail at the rate of five or six Miles an Hour, and it is extremely delightful.

The Water is commonly thick, and endowed with no medical Virtue, that I could perceive, to deserve mentioning; however, the antient Inhabitants had a very great Opinion of it, and among other Things, they said, as *Cæsar* tells us, that if they suspected their Wives, and threw their Infants into the River, they would swim, if lawfully born; but sink, if otherwise. *Tacitus* acquaints us, that the *Old Germans* worshipp'd it as a God; a Practice which almost all Nations, even the most sensible, gave into, before they were enlighten'd.

The *Rhine*, in its Course through *Germany*, has a few small Cataracts, but none of them are dangerous; but there are two dangerous ones in *Switzerland*, the one at *Schaffhuysen*, which falls from the Top of a Rock 70 or 80 Foot high, and the

other near *Lawffenburg*. When the Watermen come to them, they either hale their Boats ashore, and launch them on the other Side, or else let them down by Ropes.

Tho' this River has very open Communications with the Sea, yet most of its Fish are of the fresh Water Sort. It abounds with Salmon, of which there are several profitable Fisheries; that which lies betwixt the *French* Fort and the City of *Basil* in *Switzerland*, and which is in common to both Places, is above 400 Miles from the Sea, which is a great Run for the Salmon; for every one knows that those Fish are bred in the Rivers, descend to the Sea, and every Year return to the Places of their Nativity, till they die or are taken.

The Salmon at *Chateaulin* in *Lower Brittany*, where there is a Fishery, and in other Rivers of *France*, are not so good as those of the *Rhine*, their Flesh being more flabby and oily; but those taken in the *Tay*, the *Dee*, and the *Don*, are reckon'd the best in *Europe*; their Flesh is more firm and compact, and not soon reduced to Oil, which is the Reason they keep longer from Corruption; they are transported alive as far as *Venice*, and other Ports of the *Mediterranean*, in Vessels

con-

contrived so as to let fresh Supplies of Water into them at proper Times.

Formerly there were such vast Numbers of this Fish taken near the Mouth of the *Rhine* in *Holland*, that the Servants, before they hired themselves, engaged with their Masters, that they should not be obliged to eat Salmon oftener than twice a Week; but that Plenty soon ceased, so that in a few Months after, there was not to be found one Fish in those Parts; which extraordinary Dearth the Divines maintain'd was a Punishment from Heaven, for the Delicacy of the inferior Rank of People. But it were more natural to suppose, that the Domestics took these Precautions for their own Preservation; and thereby prevented Surfeits and Diseases, which would unavoidably have follow'd, on their frequent and unseasonable Feeding upon that rich, but dangerous Fish. The same that happen'd in *Ireland* *, might have happen'd here.

3. The

* The Leprosy formerly was very common in that Country. This loathsome Disease was occasioned by the Inhabitants feeding on unwholsome Salmon; that is, when the Fish was out of Season; which is in the latter Part of the Year, when the Fish have cast their Spawn; upon which they do not only grow very weak and flaggy, but so sickly, that over the whole Body they break out into filthy Spots, just like a scald Man's Head, so as it would loath any one to see them. The poor Sort of People had them for nothing, every River and Brook in
U z most

Elb.

3. The Course of the *Elb* is as long as the *Rhine's*. It runs through the North of *Germany*, as That does the West, and the *Danube* the Middle and Southerly Parts. Its Course is very winding, by which Means it visits the more Places. Its Head is on the Borders of *Silesia*; thence it runs through *Bohemia*, *Upper Saxony*, and *Lower Saxony*, and then falls into the Sea about 60 Miles below *Hamburg*.

This River is navigable, by lesser Vessels, a great Way up into *Germany*, which very much promotes the Trade of the Country. The Tide runs about 10 Miles above *Hamburg*, or 70 Miles from the Mouth of the River, wherein it exceeds all other Rivers in *Europe*. The *Thames* comes next to it.

As the Course of this River is very slow, it abounds with such Fish as are common in stagnating Waters. There is no-where greater Plenty both of Sea and fresh Water Fish, than at *Hamburg*.

Oder.

4. The *Oder* is the next considerable River in *Germany*, the North East Part

most Parts being very full of them. The English having got Command of the Country, put an effectual Stop to the poisonous Feeding, by making severe Laws against the taking of Salmon in that unwholsome Season; so that the many Hospitals which were expressly built to receive the leprous Persons, are now fallen to Decay.

whereof

whereof it washes ; for it has its Rise on the Borders of *Moravia*, runs through *Silesia* and *Brandenburg*, and falls into the *Baltic* betwixt *Swedish* and *Brandenburg Pomerania*. Its Course is pretty strait, and is about 250 Miles.

Ships of a considerable Burden come up to *Stetin*, which is about 40 Miles from the Mouth ; and a great Way above, it is navigable by lesser Vessels. Canals that are cut betwixt this River and the *Elb*, do very much advance the Trade of the Electorate of *Brandenburg*.

Before it falls into the Sea, it forms several Islands ; and just at its Mouth there is a great fresh Water Ocean, call'd *Great Haff*, from whence it falls into the Sea in three Currents, which make as many safe Harbours.

This River and the adjoining Lakes are exceeding fishy ; the bare Customs on the Salmon and Lampries, some of which are of a vast Bulk, amount to a considerable Sum. Not far from the Mouth of the River, in the *Baltic*, there is a Herring-Fishing, which is a great Rarity in this Country ; for the *Baltic* has very few Fish of any Sort.

5. The *Weser* has its Fountain in the *Weser*. Country of *Thuringe*, runs through *Hesse* and *Westphalia*, and falls into the Sea with-

in 20 Miles of the Mouth of the *Elb*. It runs above 150 Miles.

Ships of great Burden come about 24 Miles up the River, within six Miles of *Bremen*, but smaller Vessels sail a great Way higher. There are several small Islands that lie beneath the City, which do somewhat incommode the Navigation, and the Mouth of it is sometimes by great Floods so fill'd up with Sand Banks, as puts the City to great Expence to clear it.

The River is full of Fish of so many Sorts, that the Inhabitants have Fish in Season for every Month. Within the Walls of *Bremen* there are vast Numbers of Salmon and Lampries taken, which being exported, yield a considerable Profit.

Aller.

6. The *Aller*, which runs through the Country of *Lunenbourg*, falls into the *We-ser* below *Verden*.

Meyn.

7. Another considerable River is the *Meyn*; it rises near the Borders of *Bohemia*, passes through *Franconia*, the Electorate of *Mentz*, the South Part of the Principality of *Nassau*, washes the Walls of *Francfort*, and other considerable Cities, and falls into the *Rhine* at *Mentz*. It has several great Turnings, is not overstockt with Fish, perhaps because of its Clearness, occasion'd by the Mines of Gold and Silver it passes thro': Some Degree of Thickness and even Mud-
diness

diness being necessary for the Nutriment of all Sorts of Fishes. The Trout itself, tho' the cleanest Feeder, does not always live in the clear Stream.

8. The *Inn* is a large River; it rises on ^{*Inn.*} the Frontiers of *Switzerland*, runs thro' the Countries of *Tyrol* and *Bavaria*, and falls into the *Danube* at *Passau*. As its Course is among the *Alps*, it can't be navigable; and as it washes several Salt-pits, and mineral Wells, it can't be very fishy.

L A K E S.

THE most remarkable Lake in Ger-^{*Zerch-*}
many, and perhaps in the World, is ^{*nitz.*} that of *Zerchnitz*, in *Carniola*. It is about 20 Miles distant from the *Adriatic* Sea, and is 14 Miles in Length, and 6 in Breadth. It lies in a Bottom, being encompassed with Mountains and Forests at some Distance. The Water of this Lake every Year in *June*, sinks thro' many Holes under Ground, and returns in *September* with great Violence. The Lake constantly observes this Course, but it would be hard to give the true Reason. When the Water is upon it, it is near two Fathom deep, and covers the whole Ground. 'Tis strange that *Pliny* should take no notice of this Phenomenon, of

U 4 Nature,

Nature, especially as it lay so near Home, on the very Borders of *Italy*; perhaps it has been produced since his Time. *Mela* is likewise silent on this Lake, and *Strabo's Iugean Lake* does not at all agree with the *Zerchnitz*. When its Water retires, it speedily yields Grass, which affords good Pasturage to the Cattle and Deer from the neighbouring Hills and Forests, that retire again when the Water returns. There is likewise a Breed of good Horses here. The Fish of the Lake are of the fresh Water Kind, and such as are found in the *Save*, a Sign that it has a Communication by subterranean Cavities with that River, which is only 20 Miles distant, and not with the Sea, as some have imagin'd. The Fish, of which there is great Store, are Carps, Tench, Eels, Pikes, &c. When the Water retires, the Country People catch as many as they can, the rest retire with the Water.

Constance. The Lake of *Constance* is the largest in *Germany*, being about 40 Miles long, and in some Places two, and others one broad. It lies on the Borders of *Swabia* and *Switzerland*. The *Rhine* runs thro' in a fair Stream, without mixing with the Water of the Lake. It abounds with such Fish as are commonly found in Lakes. There are many mineral Rivulets that flow into it, and Wells in the Neighbourhood, but

but without communicating any Virtue to the Waters of the Lake. The Banks are almost cover'd with good Towns and Villages, for the sake of Trade and Fishing. In an Island stands the rich Abbey of *Reichenaw*, within two Miles of the City of *Constance*, to the Bishoprick of which Name it was united in 1540.

The Lakes of *Brandenburg* and *Pomerania* are the best stockt with Fish of any in *Germany*; their Communication with the Sea contributes to it; for they have such Plenty of salt and fresh Water Fish, that above 6000 *l.* worth are taken yearly in the two Lakes of *Haff* and *Lassan* only. The City of *Berlin* is the best supply'd with Fish of any in the Empire.

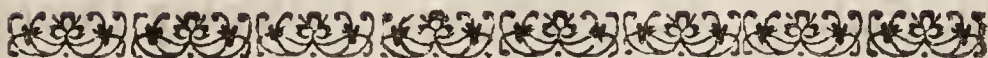
In Floods the large Rivers of this Country spread over immense Tracts of Land, and injure the most valuable of the Meadows that lie along their Sides; which might be prevented, did the Parties interested contribute their respective Quotas to clear, scour, and widen the Channels. But the Inability of some, the Neglect of others, and the Difference of their Tenures, prevent the common Good. In most Parts, however, in Imitation of the *Hollanders*, they have good Dykes or Banks. These they make at a proper Distance from the Channel, to give the great Floods full Liberty to pass, without bearing hard
upon

upon the Banks. The Space of Ground that is left between the Banks and the River, is not lost; in dry Seasons they afford good Grazing; and in the Part of it near the Banks, they plant Sallies, Osiers, or other Aquaticks, which besides the Profit arising from them, are of Use to shelter the Banks from Storms and Floods. At first they planted them upon the Banks; but they soon found the Inconvenience of that, for the Winds spoilt and tore them, by shaking the Trees, and loosening their Roots. This they did in a false Copying after the *Dutch*, who, tho' extremely set upon adorning their Country, make a Distinction betwixt their Dykes, and high Roads on the Banks of the Sea, and their great Rivers, and those on their Canals, and in the Neighbourhood of their Towns and Villages. The vast Damages that frequently happen by the Overflowing of the large Rivers, the *Rhine*, the *Weser*, the *Elb*, the *Oder*, show that the *Germans* are but too careless in making and maintaining those Dykes. Great Herds of Black Cattle, Cottages, and sometimes Families, perish in the Waters; not to mention the Injury done to the Meadows, which if flooded before mowing, the Grass is sanded, and not fit for Cattle, or else the Hay Crops are carried off the Land, and the Farmer ruin'd.



T H E

CIVIL *and* POLITICAL State of Germany.



The N A T U R E *and* F O R M *of the*
Government.



A W Y E R S and others are very much divided in their Sentiments relating to the general Form of the *German Empire* *. In Determinations of this Nature, the Generality of Men are guided by their own Inclinations,

* *The antient Forms of Government of this Country were various, and differ'd much one from another. In the general, they were all very different from any of those Forms that obtain in all the Kingdoms and States of Europe at this Day. Cæsar and Tacitus say, that in Time of Peace, they had no common Magistrate; but such as were most noted for their Age, Nobility, Valour, or Eloquence, compos'd a kind of a Senate or Council, administer'd Justice, and determin'd Controversies. The same*

nations, or by the Attachment to that Country and Prince under which they live, and

same Writers add, that in Time of War they chose their Kings on account of their Nobility, and their Generals on account of their Valour; but that the Power of both was very much circumscrib'd, and was exercised rather by way of Argument and Persuasion, than by way of Command. It would indeed appear, that the Appellation of King was very improperly given to those Princes by the Roman Writers, since they were no more but the First or Chief of the Community, in the German Language call'd Forsten, (First or Principal) to which the Latin Word Princeps answers better than Rex. What Cæsar relates of Ambiorix, one of the German Kings on this Side the Rhine, strengthens this Observation: That Prince told Cæsar, that he attack'd his Camp, not of his own Accord or Choice, but by the Order of the Community, which he could not gainsay; the Nature of his Government being such, that they had as much Power over him, as he had over them. Hence it is plain, the chief Authority here lay in the People; but as Germany was made up of many petty Kingdoms and Principalities, the Form of Government, as has been but just hinted, was not the same in all of them. Strabo saith, that the Government of the Belgæ (the Netherlanders, or People of Lower Germany) was Aristocratical for the most part. The Suiones, now the Swedes, gave their Kings a little more Power; but they soon grew weary of their Concessions, resum'd their Liberty, and chose themselves Kings, who govern'd by Advice of the People. And if at any Time a Prince assum'd any Power, which had not been agreed upon at his Election, they made short Work with him, and drove him from his Throne. The Eburones chose a Prince and a General every Year. The Kings of the Goths were under Restrictions by Laws; the People who chose them, were true to them, so long as they continued true to their own Interests, and answer'd the Ends of their Creation. So that the Gothic Government was a Mixture of Democracy and Monarchy, like that incomparable

and on whom perhaps they depend. It is not strange, that those Civilians, who writ for the *Emperors*, and who are Flatterers of the House of *Austria*, should contend for a *Monarchical* Form, whilst others, who are employ'd by the Princes, plead for an *Aristocracy*; and a third Set, who live in the Free and Imperial Cities, should appear Advocates for a *Democracy*. It would therefore belong to Foreigners, who are unconcern'd in the Dispute, to decide upon it, were it possible to find one of them, who had not himself secret Inclinations and Prejudices, in favour of one sort of Government more than another: For when this is the Case, (and I believe it is the Case with every thinking Man in the World) those innate Byasses will as effectually incline him to make a partial Judgment, as if he was a Native of the Country, or a Hireling to any particular Prince in it. I doubt, in attempting to give a clear State of the Controversy, I shall be among the first to verify my own Assertion.

The Advocates for the *Absolute Form* Not an
plead, 1. " That the Empire or Kingdom *Absolute*
Monarchy.

variable System, which at this Day makes the Happiness of their Descendents in the British Isles. For wherever that brave and wise People came, by just and equitable Laws, they establish'd mild and limited Governments on the Ruins of Tyranny.

" of

“ of *Germany* has succeeded in the Room
 “ of the old *Roman* Empire, and that it
 “ is continued in this Country.” But to
 this it may be answer’d ; that the Empire
 which was seated at *Rome*, was destroy’d
 many Ages before *Germany* became one
 Kingdom ; and that it is not continued in
 this Country, is evident to every one, who
 compares the Power of an old *Roman*
 Emperor with that of an Emperor of *Ger-*
many. 2. “ *Charlemagne*, Son to *Pepin*
 “ King of *France*, reduc’d all *Germany*,
 “ so that it fell to him and his Successors
 “ in Right of Conquest, as by Election.
 “ That great Prince was at the same Time
 “ Master of *Germany*, *France*, *Italy*, and
 “ of *Spain*.”--- But he was not Master or
 Sovereign of the last of these Countries, in
 the same manner as he was of the rest,
 and even of *France* itself, his Patrimonial
 Estate ; neither he nor his Successors for
 several Descents had any Power like
 that which the later Race of Kings have
 usurp’d : And as to his Conquest, his own
 Capitulars shew plainly enough, that he did
 not hold the Empire by any such Tenure :
 His Pacts or Covenants with the *Saxons*,
 with whom he had thirty Years Wars, are
 not of that Sort, which Conquerors enter
 into with the Conquer’d. And as to that
 Prince’s Successors, the many Pacts and
 Conventions which they have made at
 their

their Election, with the Princes and Electors, utterly exclude them from all Right they can pretend to from that obsolete Conquest. The Form of the *German* Empire is quite alter'd: And that Prince who does not care to accept of the Government of it on the Conditions it is offer'd him by the Legislature, has but to let it alone. The Establishment is Elective, and not Hereditary. 3. "The very Word *Emperor*,
" (say the Advocates for Monarchy) imports
" greater Majesty, than that of King."
But this Reason (if at all good) proves too much; for there are Kings as absolute as those Writers could wish their *Emperors* to be: Besides every one knows, that the true Import of the Word *Imperator*, or *Emperor*, denotes only the General of an Army: *Julius Cæsar* did not scruple to accept of this Title, tho' he refus'd to be saluted with that of *King*, as a Title of higher Dignity, and which wou'd render him more obnoxious to the Envy of his Fellow-Citizens. 4. It is urg'd,
" That Appeals lie from the Princes, for
" Sums exceeding a certain Value, to the
" *Emperor*:" But this is not true. The Chamber of *Spires*, which judges in the last Resort in all Civil Cases, is not the Emperor's, but the Emperor's and the Empire's jointly; so that the Princes, &c. have their Deputies here, as well as the Emperor.

peror. Nay, that other supreme Tribunal, call'd the Council of *Vienna*, tho' it seems to be more immediately under the Jurisdiction of the Emperor, yet is not really so. It is compos'd like the other ; with only this Difference, that the Emperor is President here ; but then the Elector of *Mentz*, as representing the Empire, is Chancellor, and the Counsellors the Deputies of the Princes are half *Roman-catholicks*, and half *Protestants*, according to the Treaty of *Munster*. 5. " The Emperor has the sole " Power of assembling the *Diet*, which " is an Act of Royalty." But this is not strictly true: The Emperor must first by his Letters consult and have the Consent of the Electors ; and also he must adjust with them the Time and Place. But tho' the Emperor really had the Power, it would not infer any Royalty ; no more Royal Jurisdiction, than what on particular Emergencies is express'd by a *Doge* of *Venice*, a first Syndic of *Geneva*, or a Pensionary of *Holland*. 6. " Those who " have thought the Emperor Absolute, on " the Score of the Titles and Compliments " that are paid him in Writs, seem to be " little acquainted with the World." When the States and Princes style him their most gracious Lord, and in the Close of their Letters, subscribe themselves his Loyal and Obedient Servants ; these are
mere

mere Cyphers, and prove just nothing at all: The Genius of the Age, and Dominion of Custom are responsible for them. In Fact, strain'd Compliments pay'd, and precarious Titles assum'd by Princes, give no just Right to them. 7. " Others " have endeavour'd to fetch their Argu- " ments from several Places of the *Civil* " *Law*:" But the Authority of that Book is quite out of the Question, and can be decisive here, no more than the Laws of the *Medes* and *Persians*. It has been before hinted, that the *German* Empire is a new Establishment, posterior to that Collection of Laws, at least 200 Years. 8. " Canonists and other Ecclesiastic Wri- " ters plead, That *Charles the Great* was " made Emperor of *Germany*, and vested " with all the Prerogatives of the *Roman* " Emperors by the *Pope*:" But the Papal Pretensions of giving away Kingdoms and Empires, are chimerical; and tho' they were not to be reckon'd so in all Cases, yet in this they must; for the same Pope who appointed *Charlemagne* Emperor of *Germany*, did Homage to the said *Charles* for the See of *Rome*, and did besides make over to him for ever, the Right of appointing and chusing the Popes themselves. Now, how consistent those two Powers are one to another, we leave it to others to make out: Those who plead thus, are not

aware what an ungracious Argument they make use of on this Occasion; for it might be queried, if the present Emperor, or his August Predecessors, did owe their Imperial Crown to the Bishop of *Rome*: So far from it, that when *Pius V.* attempted to create *Cosmo di Medicis* Great Duke of *Tuscany*, Emperor *Maximilian II.* oppos'd it, made *Cosmo* receive the Title from him, and oblig'd the Pope to confess, that he had exceeded his Bounds in pretending to it: With regard to *Charlemagne* and some other Emperors, their going to *Rome* to be crown'd, as they were to be declared Emperors of the *Roman Empire*, (which, by the bye, was then dwindled into an empty Form, and merely titular) that City, which was the Seat of it, was the properest for that Ceremony; at which the Pope and the People of *Rome* (as the principal Members of that extinct Empire, as their respective Functions requir'd) assisted, and made them Emperors, who they very well knew before-hand, wou'd make themselves Emperors without their Leave: In later Times, the Emperors left off going to *Rome* at all; if you except two or three, who in those Times of Superstition, were desirous of the Countenance of so considerable a Person as a Pope of *Rome*, to strengthen their Interest; and even those Princes afterwards

wards own'd, that the Act or Deed of the Pope had not the Force of a Gift or Collation, but only of a solemn Inauguration. *Rodolph*, who was a weak Prince, so far strain'd his Compliments to the Bishop of *Rome*, that he scrupled to accept the Government, till Pope *Hildebrand* sent him an Imperial Crown*. *Charles V.* was the last Emperor who went to *Italy*, and was crown'd by the Pope; who, when *Charles* was kneeling down to kiss his Foot, was graciously pleased to draw it in, and to kiss his Cheek: Queen *Mary*, Daughter to *Henry VIII.* refus'd to accept of the Crown of *England*, till she had receiv'd the Title from his Holiness, in *Virtue of the Grant*, that all Power in Heaven and Earth was given to CHRIST, and by Consequence to his Vicar.

In Fact the Emperor, far from being *Nor a Li-*
an *Absolute* Monarch, cannot, with any *imited one.*
Propriety, be consider'd on the Foot of a *Limited one*: In the most limited Monarchies, the great Ones cannot keep up Armies, enter into Leagues with Neighbours or Foreigners, make War at Home or Abroad, without, and perhaps not with Consent of their Kings: But this is what

* *That Crown had this arrogant Motto,*
Petra dedit Petro, Petrus Diadema Rodolpho.
The Rock this Crown to Peter gave,
And Peter gives it Ralph his Slave.

every Prince and Free State do, without so much as consulting the Emperor: Even the most limited Prince must have a stated Revenue from his Subjects; but the Emperor has none from the Empire, there being no common Treasure here: Even the most limited Prince must have a Power left him to command the Forces of his own Kingdom, and have the last Resort in himself, as the Head, for the common Good; but there is nothing of this in *Germany*: All which will more fully appear, when we come to treat of the Power of the Emperor.

No true
Aristo-
cracy.

The Business of those Writers who contend for an *Aristocracy*, as the true Form of the *German* Empire, lies in demolishing, the Monarchy, and popular Forms; and when this is done, their own middle System, they think, must necessarily take Place. To make their Point good, therefore, among other Arguments they plead, 1. That it is consistent with the Nature of an *Aristocracy*, to have a Head a little higher than the rest, who may be the *Primum Mobile* of their Councils, and President of their Senate, and on that Score may seem to have greater Authority than the rest; this does not hinder, but that the Princes should be consider'd as the Allies, but not the Subjects of the Emperor. 2. High Titles, and great Flourishes are

are to be imputed (as has been just observ'd) to the Genius of the Times, Language and Customs, but carry nothing real or solid in them: The *German* Tongue abounds with sonorous and majestic Expressions, and the *Codex*, which has been very much studied, tho' not adopted by the *Germans*, is stuff'd with lofty Epithets, as *Sacra Majestas*, *Divina Majestas*, and later Transcripts from that Book, *Majestas Imperialis*, &c. Whereas 'tis they, and they only, are to be deem'd in Possession of the supreme Authority, who take Cognizance of, and sovereignly decide on the greatest Affairs of the State, as they themselves think fit, by what Title soever they are call'd: And this is the confess'd Right and Prerogative of the Princes in the *Diet*; whence it is evident, the legislative Power is not in the Emperor. 3. Tho' it would look indecent and harsh, to make a formal Law, declaring, That the Electors have a full Right and Power to depose the Emperor, yet 'tis certain they have exercis'd this Power more than once: They deposed *Wenceslaus*, and put *Sigismond* the Son of *Charles IV.* in his stead, *Anno 1411.* *Henry IV.* was deposed by the Electors and Princes jointly: The Electors of *Mentz*, by Direction of the Princes, have threaten'd one or two Emperors with deposing, in case they did not return to a better Mind:

History likewise informs us, that the three Spiritual Electors cited Emperor *Albert I.* before *Rodolph Count Palatine*, to defend himself; which Right of citing, and even deposing the Emperor, is claim'd by the Electors Palatine to this Day. Able Writers however, tho' they contend for an *Aristocracy*, disclaim the invidious Liberty of commanding their own Emperor, and think the Electors Prerogative to want a good Foundation: Others, and indeed the generality of *German* Authors, say, That by a very antient Custom of the Empire, the Emperor or King of the *Romans* may be sued at Law, and are oblig'd to answer before the Count Palatine, but only when the Emperor or King of the *Romans* are present in a Diet or Imperial Court. 4. The Form, or outward Appearance of a State, ought to be distinguished from what it is in Reality, and from the Manner of its Administration. This nice, tho' just enough Distinction, may be thus illustrated: It sometimes happeneth, that one State resembles another in several Things: If a Prince, who is an absolute Monarch, thinks fit to consult his People, or a Senate of them, the first of these will seem to have something of a *Democracy*, and the latter of an *Aristocracy*, and yet it is a real Monarchy. The Form and outward Shew of the *German* Empire is *Monarchic*;
but

but the Manner of Administration, which is chiefly to be lookt to, is *Aristocratic*. The supreme Legislature is compos'd of some Hundreds of Sovereign Princes, with a *Præses* for Life, and he too elected by themselves: In their Meetings or Diets, Things pass by a Majority of Votes: In fine, the Advocates for this Form lay great Stress upon the famous Speech of *Albert*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, when the Electors were deliberating, whether they should elect *Charles V.* or *Francis I.* *That the Government of France was too Monarchical, and that That of Germany did rather incline to an Aristocracy, which they ought carefully to preserve.*

These Arguments, which at least are very specious, for the *Aristocratic* Form, are nevertheless liable to Objections: The Essence of an *Aristocracy* lies in committing the supreme Authority to a fix'd and perpetual Senate or Council, which has a Right to consult on, and determine all the publick Concerns and Affairs of that State, committing small Matters, and the Execution of their own Results, to inferior Magistrates, who are bound to give an Account of their Actions to the Senate: But the Diet of *Germany* is not of this sort; it is not a fix'd and perpetual Senate, but has ever beencall'd upon particular and emergent Occasions: The last Resort is not lodg'd

in them, but in the two Chambers of *Wetzlar* and *Vienna*, which only judge of Appeals.

Nor De-
mocracy.

The third Class of Writers, who plead for a *Popular* Form, seem to have yet less to say, than any of the other two: That there are two or three Hundred who sit in Council, and compose the Legislature, would operate something, were that Number of Men set over a Country, or a small Province; but here's a vast County to be govern'd.

On the Whole then, it would appear that the *German* Empire cannot be reduc'd to any of the known Forms of Government, common in other Countries; but may defin'd, *A Knot of independent States leagu'd together, with a Prince or Stadtholder at their Head, cloath'd with the Ornaments of Royalty, but without that Power which ought to be deem'd essential to it.* Something like this Form was the Government of *Greece*, at the Time of the famous Expedition against the *Trojans*; it was an irregular System of sovereign States in League together, with *Agamemnon* their common General at their Head.



Of the EMPEROR.

THE Emperor's *Power*, as it is now *His* limited by Laws, is so inconsider- *Power.* able, that it will be easier to give a negative Account of it, that is, What the Emperor cannot do, than what he can. And that we may go upon sure Ground here, we shall advance nothing but what is supported by the *Imperial Capitulars** themselves. To what therefore has been already observed, and what will farther occur on

* *Imperial Capitulars are those solemn Pacts and Agreements, which several Emperors, before and after their Election, have entered into with the Electors and Princes. They chiefly consist of large Concessions, relating to Immunities and the Liberties of the Empire: And indeed of these some Emperors, in order to get themselves elected, have been so lavish, as to reduce the Imperial Jurisdiction to almost nothing. Those Emperors, who have made no Grants or Concessions, are yet obliged, at their Inauguration, by solemn Oaths, to confirm those that were made by their Predecessors. Charles V. was in a very express Manner bound down to them. His vast Dominions, his Youth, and high Spirit, and his very Motto, Plus Ultra, occasioned great Jealousies, and made the Electors proceed with the utmost Caution. The many long Articles he was made to sign, tended to make him consider, That he must govern Germany after another Manner, than he did his other Dominions.*

this

this Subject, in the Sequel of this Work, we shall only remark here, from the *Leopoldine Capitulation*, That the Emperor cannot deprive any Prince of his Dignity, or put him to the Ban of the Empire, or expel any Man, tho' he is guilty of a great Crime against the Empire, without the Diet. He is not the Arbitrator of Peace and War. Except the States consent to the War, and promise their Assistance, the Emperor has no Right to demand Help of them. He cannot oblige the meanest Prince, or Free Town, to put up the Sword, when he pleaseth. He has no Revenue from the Empire: The States pay nothing to the Support of his Government, if you except a Trifle which he has from a few inferior Noblemen, &c. He can lay no Impositions or Taxes out of his own Dominions. The Capitulation of *Ferdinand III.* which consists of 51 Articles, is one of the most remarkable. By it, the Emperor cannot assemble a Diet without the Consent of the Electors. He cannot prescribe in Matters of Religion. In the Infancy of the Reformation, *Charles the Fifth* attempted to do it; but the Protestant Princes had no Regard thereto, because, as the Elector of *Saxony* told him, he transgressed his Bounds.

It has been questioned, whether the Emperor alone can give the Title of a Prince

or

or Count of the Sacred *Roman* Empire: But 'tis certain he can give him no Right to vote in the Diet, without the Consent of the rest of the States (*secund. 44 Capitul. Leopoldinæ*). It has moreover afforded Matter of high Disputation, whether the Emperor alone can grant Investitures. Some hold that some sort of Investitures he may give, but they do not tell us what sort. Others hold he can give none, without at least the tacit Concurrence of the Diet, that is, I suppose, provided the Diet don't openly oppose it. But the Generality are of Opinion, that the Emperor may grant Investitures, provided it be done in the Name of the Empire, as well as in his own. This last is most probable, because the Princes, &c. hold not of the Emperor alone, but of the Emperor and Empire jointly. As these Investitures are Things of universal Concern, and interest every Prince, it is strange the Diet has never taken it upon them to fix the *Duus*. This they might have done without disobliging the Emperor, because none of the Profits are supposed to go directly into his Coffers, but only to the Officers of the Chancery, &c.

On the other hand, the Emperor can prohibit the Over-rating the Customs, to prevent the Ruin of the Trade of *Germany*. This is the only remarkable Instance

stance that I find, where the Emperor is left to exercise his Power for the common Good.

*His Elec-
tion.*

The Manner of electing the Emperor, is prescribed by the *Golden Bull*; but Time and other Circumstances have occasioned some Variations from the Rule there laid down: But according to it, this August Ceremony is performed in the following Manner: Within one Month after the Death of the Emperor, the Elector of *Mentz*, as Chancellor of the Empire, advises his Collegues of it, and calls them to the ensuing Election. When they meet in Person, they enter *Francfort* in a grand Cavalcade, each of them being allowed to have Two hundred Horse in their Retinue. They do not all come to the Town on the same Day; it being sufficient, if they are there within the Time appointed. To prevent Broils about Precedency, &c. they enter the Town-house without any Order; and retire to little Apartments, where they robe themselves. The *Ecclesiasticks* have Scarlet Robes, and Caps lined with Ermin; and the *Seculars* have theirs of Crimson Velvet. Thus accoutred, they march to St. *Bartholomew's* Church on Horseback, but still without observing any Order. The Church is cleared of all Strangers; and the Marshals, who attend their Masters, carry
Swords

Swords of State before them, and lay them on the Cushions in the Quire. Some of the Protestant Electors do not scruple to enter it, and to stay till the *Veni Creator* be sung; betwixt which and the Celebration of the Mass, there is a long Pause, to give them Time to retire. The *Roman-catholick* Electors take the Oath at the Altar, that they will chuse a proper Person; the others do it in the Chamber or Conclave, whither all resort after Divine Service. Here they proceed to the Election, which is carried by a Plurality of Votes. Then they return to the great Altar, upon which the Emperor elect is placed; and he, in his Turn, takes the Oaths, that he will observe and confirm the Rights and Privileges of the Electors, Princes, and Free States of the Empire.—But these Pageantries are now in a great measure obsolete, the Electors having of a long Time left coming in Person, so that they content themselves with sending their Deputies, who are honoured with few of these Ceremonies.

The Emperors are seldom *crown'd* at the *And Co-* same time they are chosen. The Elector *ronation.* of *Mentz*, or his Vice-Chancellor, directs the Ceremony, which is usually perform'd at *Aix la Chapelle*. When the Electors vouchsafe to give their personal Attendance, it is a glorious Spectacle. The Empe-

Emperor appears in his Imperial Robe, accompanied by them in their Electoral ones, with their respective Retinues, which are exceeding splendid; they walk on Foot to the Church. The five secular Electors, who exclude the Princes from having any Share in the Solemnity, with the Ensigns of their Dignities, walk first; the Emperor follows: The three Ecclesiastic Electors in their sacred Robes receive them at the Door of the Church, and conduct them up to the high Altar; where several minute Ceremonies being over, the Archbishop, who officiates, performs the Act of Consecration, which is done by anointing the Emperor's Head, Breast, and the middle of his Right Hand; then they go to another Altar nearer the Door, where he is crowned with *Charlemagne's* Crown, and cloathed with the antient Imperial Robe: The Archbishop of *Mentz* concludes the Ceremony with an eloquent Speech, wherein he exhorts the Emperor to acquit himself worthily of the high Dignity conferr'd upon him.

His Pre-rogatives. It is worth remarking, that tho' this Prince has no Power or Jurisdiction over the Country to which he owes his Title, yet, as Emperor in general, he pretends not only to the Precedency of all other Princes and Kings, which is allowed him, but even to the Power of making them; which seems

seems a groundless Pretension, owing to the fond Conceit that the Rights of the old *Roman* Emperors are still inherent in them : It may even be questioned, whether those first Emperors had any legal Right to make Kings, any farther than by Recognizati^on; and this, I humbly presume, is the essential Characteristic of a King from an ordinary Person, when he is solemnly acknowledged and recognized as such by other Crown'd Heads and Princes : It is not true what hath been advanc'd by some Authors, that the Emperor formerly made the King of the *Romans* ; it is evident from the *Golden Bull*, that those Kings are elected in the same manner as the Emperors : The Duke of *Saxony* and the other Princes of the *Smalcald* League did even protest against *Charles V.* acting in the Affair at all, as contrary to a fundamental Statute of the Empire; and 'twas afterwards Enacted, that the Right was wholly in the Electors, who might even, when they thought it necessary, chuse a King of the *Romans*, without the Emperor's Consent. At the Beginning of this Century, when the late King of *Prussia* assum'd his new Royalty, Emperor *Leopold* had a fair Opportunity of making his *Kinging* Power effectual; and to that End he sent Commissioners to *Koningsberg*, who should put the Crown on the Elector's Head;

Head ; but the magnanimous Prince took the Crown into his own Hands, and with the Assistance of two of his own Pastors, placed it on his Head ; leaving his Imperial Majesty no other Honour, but what was allowed the other Princes of *Europe*, that of recognizing him — Every body knows, that *Henry VIII.* assumed to himself, by Consent of the Parliament of that Kingdom, the Title of *King of Ireland* ; formerly the Kings of *England* were call'd only *Lords of Ireland*.

The Pre-eminence the Emperor assumes to all other Crown'd Heads, seems to have its Foundation rather on the Dominion of Custom, and the *Civility* of Princes, than on any Right to it : His Ambassadors take Place of those of other Kings, and in all Treaties his Name is placed first. In Fact, the original Import of the Word Emperor, as has been observed, rather denotes a Dignity inferior to that of Royalty : Civilians and Canonists maintain, that the Right of Precedency, among those of equal Dignity, was due to him who was first vested with that Dignity ; and that in general Councils that Prince was allow'd the Preference, whose Ancestors had first embrac'd *Christianity* : If these be certain Maxims in Law, it follows, that other Kings have better Right to Precedency, than the modern Emperors of *Germany* : *France* had

a *Pharamond* four hundred Years before *Charles the Great* founded the Kingdom or Empire of *Germany*: And the King of *Great Britain* has a triple Right to Pre-eminency over not only the Emperor, but every other Prince: First, as he is hereditarily descended from the Kings of *Scotland*, who are confessedly the antientest*: Secondly, as *Donald* was the first King who embrac'd the *Christian* Faith: To which may be added, Thirdly, that *Henry VIII.* of *England* was the first King who embrac'd the *Reformation*; which, according to the above-mentioned Maxim, ought to have some Weight in the *Protestant* World: It may be farther urged on this Head, that as one Part of *Britain* was never conquer'd by the *Roman* Emperors, their (pretended) Successors can claim no Right of Superiority over the Sovereigns of that Country, on the Score of Conquest: But not to insist on these Things; the Truth is, every Crown'd Head in *Europe* acknowledges no Superior but God only; on Earth they see nothing above them.

* Though the first long Succession of the Kings of that Country, for the Space of 700 Years, that is, from the Times of *Alexander the Great*, to the Beginning of the 5th Century, be very dubious, yet *Eugenius II.* and even some Kings before him, are allowed by many French Writers, whose Interest it is to admit of no Cotemporary, much less of Kings anterior to their *Pharamond*.

Of the KING of the ROMANS.

EVERY one knows, that the Emperors have for many Years past got their eldest Sons, Brothers, or near Kinsmen, elected *King of the Romans*, and that this was done in order to pave the Way to the Imperial Throne : Many *German* Lawyers nevertheless think, that the Electors need not prefer the *King of the Romans* to their supreme Dignity, unless they please : But the Form of the Oath, which the Electors at chusing the King of the *Romans* take, would insinuate the contrary : For there, among other things, they swear, that they will, to the best of their Judgment and Knowledge, elect for a Temporal Head of *Christianity*, i. e. for King of the *Romans*, and *Future Emperor*, him whom in their Conscience they shall think most worthy of it : Some Emperors have endeavour'd to get the *King of the Romans* to succeed without any new Election : But the Electoral College have strenuously oppos'd this, as contrary to their Freedom of Election ; and they had it Enacted, that no *King of the Romans* should be elected during the Emperor's Life, except the Electors agreed on it before-hand as necessary : It has been before observ'd, that he is elected by the same Persons as the Emperor.

The

The Origin of this Dignity is not certainly known : Some think the future Successor to the Emperor was at first called King of *Italy*, afterwards King of *Germany*, and, last of all, King of the *Romans* : Some have screwed his Power so high, as to make him equal, or at least independent on the Emperor ; but 'tis perhaps enough, if we consider him as the *Second Person* in the Empire ; and in the Absence or Sickness of the Emperor he be Regent. It is usual for the King of the *Romans* to be first made King of *Bohemia* and *Hungary* ; for it is to the first of these Kingdoms that the Electoral Dignity is annex'd : But when this was done is uncertain ; 'tis generally thought, that King *Ladislas II.* had this additional Honour conferr'd upon him by Emperor *Frederick Barberousse* in 1159 ; it is certain, 'twas late before *Bohemia* was erected into either a Kingdom or an Electorate : *Puffendorff* says, that Emperor *Rodolph*, about the Close of the 14th Century, propos'd his Son *Albert* to be chosen King of the *Romans*, but the States would not agree to it. But *Dubravius*, who wrote the History of this Country, relates that the Emperor gain'd his Point, and gave *Bohemia* to his Son, and at the same time had him made an Elector.

It is not every Emperor that is fond of having a King of the *Romans*, that is, a

Successor, named in his Life-time. *Ferdinand* was made King of the *Romans* by the Interest of his Elder Brother *Charles V.* The latter soon repented of the Endeavours he had made for that Elevation, when he saw the new King making Edicts as well as he, and engross the Regards and Love of the Princes to himself: This Event might possibly be one of the Reasons that induced that great Emperor to be weary of ruling, and to retire to a Corner, whither Envy would not follow him, nor Jealousy make him uneasy.

Of the ELECTORS.

*Their
Origin.*

AT first the *Election* of the Emperors was for most part made by the Sol-diery; and afterwards, when the Empire assumed a new Face, by the People; tho' it is not to be doubted, but the Authority of the Nobility and Bishops, as so many Peers of the Realm, had a great Sway: But when or how Six or Seven of those Peers got it into their Hands, exclusive of the other Princes, is not certainly known*.

* *The most received Opinion is, that the Electors were instituted in the Tenth Century, by Otto III. and Pope Gregory V. with this Difference, that some Writers, as Baronius and Bellarmin, ascribe the principal Share in the Act to the Pope, and others to the Emperor, as they are differently affected to those distinct Powers: It would*

'Tis probable, they began to overtop the rest by Degrees, and made their Advantage of Opportunities; for, as near as we can conjecture of the Times wherein they began to exercise this Authority, the Empire was greatly embroiled; so that, whilst some broke off from the Empire, and the rest were either ruined in the Wars, or took little or no Care of the Public, these Seven stepped in, and assum'd the Electoral Dignity wholly to themselves: A few repeated Acts made it a *Custom*, which soon had the Force of a Law; and at last it was confirm'd to them by the solemn and public Sanction of the Golden Bull in 1356. The Princes bear the Electors no small Grudge on the Score of their exorbitant Power, but they cannot remedy it.

The oldest of the modern Electorates is *Their* that of *Saxony*: At first there were Six *Number*. Electors, to which a Seventh was added, that there might be a casting Vote; and this was the fix'd Number, when they were established by the *Golden Bull*: At the

would indeed appear, that the Pope, tho' not Gregory, was the chief Person concern'd in this Establishment. Protestant Authors, as Sleidan, the Magdebourg Writers, Thuanus, who may be almost reckon'd of the Number, ascribe it to Pope Sylvester II. about the Beginning of the Eleventh Century: But perhaps they carry the Date of this Institution too high; at least 'tis surprizing, that Martinus Pole, who flourish'd in the Thirteenth Century, about 200 Years after Sylvester, should be the first who mentions any such Constitution.

Treaty of *Osnabrug* there was an Eighth added ; and about the Close of the last Century, a Ninth ; but this, by reason of the Oppositions that were made, and the Wars that interven'd, did not take his Seat in the Electoral College till 1708 ; and were the Empire or Emperor in any Distress, so as to require the Assistance of the *Swede*, it is not to be doubted but a Tenth would be added, in the Person of the Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, now King of *Sweden*.

Their Privileges.

A considerable Part of the *Golden Bull* consists of Privileges of the Electors : *Charles IV.* who ow'd the Empire to them, made it, or perhaps desir'd them to make it, wherein 'tis to be presum'd, they would not forget themselves : Besides the Sovereign Power they enjoy in their own Dominions in common with the other Princes, as Legislators and Representatives of the Empire ; they, at the Election of an Emperor, prescribe what Conditions they please, exclusive of the other Princes : They treat the Emperor as their Equal, and never ask Pardon of him for Acts of Hostility : When there are mutual Jarrings, and even Blows, the Matter is made up by an Amnesty on both Sides ; they consult amongst themselves about Things of the first Importance to the Empire, without calling the Emperor or the Princes to the Council-Board : They have a Power to dethrone, as well as to elect

elect Emperors, when they judge it necessary ; there have been some Instances already given of their actual exercising this Power, and that, not in a tumultuous, but legal manner. Without Consent of the Electors, the Emperor cannot make Peace or War, call a Diet, or put any Person to the Ban of the Empire : Some say, that the Electors pay nothing for Investitures, whereas other Princes are oblig'd to pay Fees to the Officers of the Court ; but a late, or rather a yet depending Instance, in the Affair of *Bremen* and *Verden*, seems to contradict this : For 'twas declar'd by a *British* Minister of State in our Parliament, that the true Cause of the tedious Prolongation of that Affair, was the exorbitant Fees which the Officers of the Chancery, &c. demanded on that Occasion * : They make and annul Laws for the Empire without the Emperor's Consent ; so that the whole Empire are oblig'd purely and simply to submit to their Decisions, tho' against Common Law : There are other Privileges belong-

* *This Abuse manifestly sticks at the Article in the Leopoldine Capitulation, or at least renders it of none Effect ; which is, that these Investitures cannot be denied to any who desire it, within the Time prescribed by the Law ; and indeed this will appear highly reasonable to all who consider the Nature of these Fees, that are holden of the Emperor and the Empire ; for, seeing they are transmitted as an Inheritance to the Children, the Investiture is a mere Rite ; and ought not to affect the Subject, but only express the Way of possessing them.*

ing to the Electoral College, as great as these we have named: For Instance, 'tis by Law made High Treason for Prince or People to conspire against the Life of an Elector; the Conspirator is put to Death, his Estate forfeited, and his Posterity declar'd infamous: If an Electorate become vacant for want of Heirs, or otherwise, it is at the Disposal of the Emperor and Empire, as devolving to them. A particular Act forbids the dividing or dismembring the Estates of an Elector; the Possession and Honour are to descend intirely to the Eldest Son; but this has not been strictly observ'd, no more than several of the other Points just mention'd.

Prerogatives.

The *Electors* do moreover claim a sort of Equality with Crown'd Heads: An Elector of *Brandenburg* refus'd to give Place to the King of *Hungary*, tho' he was the Emperor's Son: However, the Ambassadors of Electors give Place to those of Crown'd Heads, and to the Pope's Nuncio's.

During an *Interregnum*, the Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and the Duke of *Saxony*, assume the Reins; the first over all the Countries of the *Rhine* and *Swabia*, and where-ever the Customs and Laws of the *Franks* take Place; the other takes Care of all the Countries which are under *Saxon* Laws: But these two Princes claim
this

this Viceroyalty, not as Electors, but as Palatines of the *Rhine* and of *Saxony*: The Duke of *Bavaria* disputes this Honour with *Saxony*, ever since one of his Predecessors possess'd himself of it by Stratagem. In the Vacancy occasioned by the Death of *Ferdinand III.* the *Bavarian* Prince, in order to get the earliest Intelligence, laid Post-Horses on the Way; upon his receiving whereof he immediately writes Circular Letters; advising, that he had taken upon him the Care of the *Franconian* Division: Most of the Princes and States thus surpriz'd, congratulate him upon that Honour; but in cooler Thoughts, and the Representations of the Palatine, whose undoubted Right it was, they repented of what they had done; but could not recal their Letters, and so tacitly acquiesced, being unwilling to give themselves any extraordinary Trouble in an Affair that did not concern themselves; thus the injured Person, as it commonly happens in all like Cases, was left to fight his own Quarrel, which was done by the Quill, for any other Weapon would not have prov'd to his Advantage; tho' the whole Empire were satisfy'd with the Reasons he produc'd, the Controversy, I think, remains undetermined still.

When the *Electors* assist in Person at the *Their* Coronation of an Emperor, the Elector Offices.
Palatine

Palatine carries the Crown; the Elector of *Brandenburg*, as Lord High Chamberlain, carries the Sceptre; the Elector of *Bavaria*, as High Sewer, the Globe, and march in a Breast; the Elector of *Saxony* carries the Sword, and the Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburg* the *Standard*: 'Tis to be remark'd, that the Elector *Palatine* formerly was High Treasurer; by virtue of which Office, in the Procession to the Palace, he scatter'd Gold and Silver Medals amongst the People: But in the Year 1708, when the Elector of *Bavaria* was put to the Ban of the Empire, the Office of *Great Master* was given to the Elector *Palatine*, who, in Exchange, yielded that of *Great Treasurer* to the new Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*; but in 1714, the Elector of *Bavaria* having reconcil'd himself to the Empire, at the Treaty of *Baden*, the Elector *Palatine* was oblig'd to restore to him the Office of *Great Master*, and he re-demanded that of *Great Treasurer*, from the Elector of *Hanover*: This is the Ground of Dispute that subsists betwixt the two Electors, for the titular Office of *Great Treasurer* of *Germany*. If the Prince of *Sultzbach* (the future Elector *Palatine*) should happen to marry a Daughter of *France*, or of the Emperor, more vigorous Remonstrances may be made on this Head,

Head, than what have hitherto been made on the Part of the present Emperor.

The Precedency of the *Electors* is not *Prece-* always the same, but is regulated according *dency.* to the Occasions: Thus, at the Election of the Emperor, the Elector of *Mentz*, in collecting the Votes, begins with the Archbishop of *Treves*, then the Archbishop of *Cologne*, the Elector (King) of *Bohemia*, the Elector *Palatine*, the Elector of *Saxony*, the Elector of *Brandenburg*, the Elector of *Hanover*: Then the Elector of *Mentz* gives his own Vote.

The *Electors* have hereditary Deputies *Vicars, or* or Vicars, who officiate and represent their *Deputies.* Persons when absent: As they are generally great Lords or Princes, and have considerable Territories of their own, they in theirs again have Sub-vicars, who perform the meaner Offices for them.

Of the PRINCES and COUNTS of the Empire.

IT affords Matter of Wonder, and some- *Origin of* times of Ridicule, to the Generality of *so many* Men, the great Number of Princes and *Princes.* Sovereign Counts in this Country: But such do not consider, that in former Times all *Europe* was in like manner divided into a great Number of little States and Principalities, each of whom was in a great measure

fure independent, till they were all, one after another, reduced under the Dominion of a few powerful Potentates: At one and the same time there were seven independent Kingdoms or Sovereignties in *England*, which doubtless made as odd and despicable a Figure in the Eye of the great Governments of those Times, as the present *German* Form does in ours; and how large a Share of Independency or Sovereignty the Barons had, is known to every one: They were indeed in some manner united under one King or Governor; but each of them had so much Power within himself, and was so independent of the chief Governor, that their Quarrels were oftner decided by the Sword, than the general Laws of their Country; they had their Castles and Forts, their arm'd Vassals or Militia (the regular Troops of those Times); they had Power of Life and Death within their Territories: In a Word, they were the same with the *German* Princes and Counts at this Day, and rather more numerous, in Proportion to the Extent of the two Countries: In former Times the Kingdom of *France* was in like manner parcelled out among many petty Sovereigns, who had the Titles of Count, Marquis, &c. The natural Reflection therefore, which must occur to the Reader on this Head, is this, that the *German* Nobility

bility have been remarkably high-spirited, and maintain'd their Liberty, and transmitted it to their Posterity, longer than all their Neighbours ; and according to present Appearances, they are still like to enjoy it a great while longer : That several of the antient Families among them are extinct, and their Estates devolved to the great Princes, has not proceeded from their Submission to Oppression, but from the Order and Course of Nature. The Truth is, by Nature, and at first, all Men were free, there was no other but paternal Authority known ; the Degeneracy and unruly Tempers of Men destroyed the *Equality*, and necessitated the Introduction of a new Regulation or Institution among them, which is called by the Name of *Government*. But to return ; The modern Nobility of the Empire had their Rise in the middle Ages ; some at one Time, and some at another : For two or three Centuries preceding *Charlemagne's* Time, there was hardly any settled Government, or uniform Procedure in *Germany* ; which indeed from the Beginning, as has been above shew'd from *Cæsar*, *Tacitus* and others, was made up of many small independent Principalities, govern'd by so many Heads or Princes. It is true, these first came to be reduced by the great *Roman* and *Gothic* Conquerors, who over-

run

run and levelled all that stood in their Way. But the Memory of that glorious *Freedom*, which the first *Germans* enjoy'd, could not be extinguish'd in the Breasts of their Posterity : With that Exemplar therefore before their Eyes, as Opportunities offer'd, (and the Distractions and Confusions of the Times afforded many) every one of any Wealth or Spirit put himself forward as well as he could : Those who rais'd themselves this way, may be said to have done it by a legal * Usurpation, tho' they had their new Dignities afterwards confirm'd to them by the Emperors. A second Class ow'd their Rise to the Emperors, who, the better to secure themselves, gratify'd the great ones with Lands, to be holden in Fee, and with the Titles of *Dux*, *Comes*, &c. Titles of great Distinction among the *Old Germans*. *Charles the Great* establish'd, for the better governing of the Empire, several Offices and Dignities, such as *Landgraves*, *Markgraves*, &c. but these were granted by him during Pleasure, but not for Life, much less in Perpetuity or Inheritance; but the Successors of that wise Prince suffered the Sons to succeed their Fathers in these Magistracies or Governments, by which by degrees they became

* Doubtless they had better Right to throw off the Yoke, than the Roman Invaders or Conquerors had to impose it.

here-

hereditary ; and by the Intervention of two or three weak Reigns, and of Disorders in the State, the Possessors became independent and absolute Masters : For so prone is the Nature of Man to Independency and Liberty, that those Presidents and Governors thought 'twas an Argument of Cowardice or Sloth, not to lay hold of every Opportunity of aggrandizing themselves and their Posterity. After these Beginnings the Princes increased their Power by Purchases, and by hereditary Descents, not only in the Right of Blood, but also by mutual Successions, in which some Families, as that of *Brandenburg*, have been very fortunate : These mutual Pacts or Conventions, which are very common in this Country, consist in the succeeding to the Estate, on the Failure of Male Heirs in either Family.

These are the Ways by which *Germany* came to be so full of Princes, or, if the Reader rather pleases to call them, Prime Nobility ; every one whereof is more *free* and absolute than several *Crown'd Heads* in *Europe* : Several Emperors have look'd on so much Power with an evil Eye, but none have ever dar'd to dissolve or impair it ; nor is it possible, that any such thing could be directly attempted, without distracting all *Germany*, and issuing in the Ruin of him who should undertake it :
Every

Every Emperor therefore at his Coronation does not balance to confirm all those Rights and Privileges to the Empire.

*Their
Number.*

The exact Number of those Princes and Counts cannot be fix'd, by reason of Deaths, and the Extinction of Families; in which Case their Estates and Rights devolve to others, so that it is no extraordinary thing for one Prince to have two or three Votes in the Diets. In our Account of the reigning Princes and Counts, it is apparent how many illustrious Families, but these few Years last past, have been extinct: There is likewise Notice taken there, of the new Erections. At this Day the Number of such as have Right to sit in the *Diet* of *Ratisbon*, and consequently compose the Legislature, may amount to above 200. Some of them hold of the Electors; some one of another; and others, whose Estates lie in the Hereditary Countries, of the Emperor; but all of them, as the *Electors* themselves, have their general Investitures from the Emperor and Empire; and this is what chiefly knits them into one collective Body under a double Head, and hinders them from being broken or dismember'd; and 'tis in this the Strength of the *German* Empire does chiefly consist.

*Their Pri-
vileges.*

The Princes and Counts of the Empire are not Subjects, but Allies, of the Emperor, as will appear from a passing Survey of their

their Privileges: And first, their Subjects swear Allegiance to them; they make War and Leagues without the Emperor; they exercise the Power of Life and Death; they coin Money, and lay on what Taxes they please; they appoint Magistrates; they can make Laws, that are contrary to the common Laws of *Germany*, within their own Dominions; they make what Change in Religion they please; and all these Things they do in their own Names and Rights; always provided there be nothing done against the Emperor and Empire. The Oath they take to the Emperor is understood with a saving of their Rights and Privileges; they do not however judge decisively in all Cases; for Sums above a certain Value the Subject may appeal to the supreme Chamber of *Witzlar*: The Subjects of the limited Princes, if oppress'd, may carry their Complaints to the *Aulic* Council: The Affair of the Duke of *Mecklenburg*, which we gave some Account of in treating of that Prince, is an Instance of this: His Subjects, whose Rights and Properties he trod upon, enter'd their Complaints at that supreme Tribunal, and have had Justice done them, by proscribing the Duke, and putting a Regent in his Room. Such high Acts of Power are common, and even necessary, in all Confederate States; for without some

VOL. II. Z Restraint,

Restraint, even on the Actions of Princes, there could be no Living ; and the Bonds, as well as the Ends of Government, would be broken and annulled. It must farther be observed, that if any one of the Princes should insolently and injuriously attack another Prince, the rest have Right, in the legal way, to curb the trespassing Member: And this is likewise both necessary and common in all *Confederacies*.

With regard to the inferior Nobility and Gentry of the Empire, who have no Vote in the Diet, we have only to observe, that some of them have Estates and Privileges almost equal to the Princes ; but that the greater Part are but moderately enough provided with either, so that their Titles and Blood must supply the Want of other Things.

'Tis not that all other Countries want of this Sort of Nobility ; but perhaps there are few where Titles are more valued, and less supported, than in *Germany* ; so that many of them have got nothing by their Elevation, but of rich enough Commoners, to be reckoned poor Nobles. What they nevertheless say for themselves, hath Reason in it, *viz.* That the most antient and wealthiest Nobility had a Beginning, and that their Families in time may get greater Estates. The Misfortune is, the Way to this is now precluded to them, the Emperors

perors now being restrained from disposing of the vacant Fees, to whom they please: So that if they do not look out for other Resources, one of which would be to abate somewhat of their Loftiness, by condescending to match into Plebeian Families, whence they are lately sprung, they are like to continue a long time in their first Situation.

Relating to the *Imperial* and *Free* Cities, there has been enough said in another Place, to give the Reader an Idea of the Nature of their Constitution and Liberties.

The King of *Prussia*, as Elector of *Brandenburg*, and, I think, the other Electors, claim the Power of creating Counts and Barons in their own Dominions; but I do not know if there be any Instances of their exercising this Right, except the Elector of *Brandenburg*: The Emperor, as Archduke of *Austria*, has nobilitated great Numbers throughout the Hereditary Countries; and when such of the *Germans* travel either through their own Country, or into foreign Parts, they assume the Titles of *Counts* and *Barons*, because they think they are admitted the more easily to People of Quality, and to Courts, especially in *Germany*, where indeed one is very little regarded, if he have not a Title, a thing in other Countries, and particularly

in *Britain*, which is not so much look'd to.

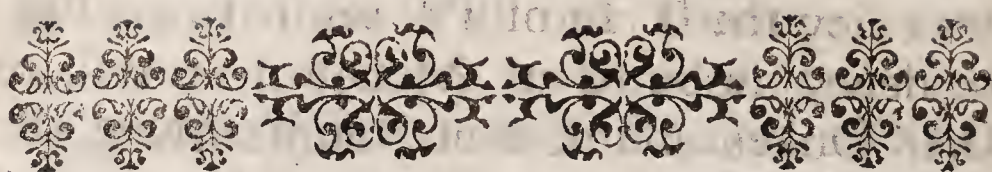
Of the IMPERIAL and FREE CITIES.

IN the Progress of this Work, there have been several things occasionally observ'd relating to the Nature and Privileges of these Cities; but as they formerly made so noble a Figure in *Europe*, and are still the most sound and flourishing Part of the Empire, 'twill be necessary to add, that it was usual to give great Privileges and Immunities to Towns on their performing some notable Exploit for the common Good. The chief of these Privileges are, 1. That they have a Power to determine all Causes among themselves, without any Appeal. 2. To coin Money. 3. To raise Troops. 4. To make Leagues and Confederacies for their Security and Trade. Several of these Cities were exceeding powerful, and defended their Liberties against potent Princes, that design'd to subdue them. *Stralsund*, a City on the *Baltic*, is said to have oppos'd the united Force of *Denmark* and *Sweden*, and Ten other Princes; and took *Eric* Duke of *Saxony* Prisoner.

The Emperors have always been great Friends to the *Imperial* and *Hans* Towns, as they balanced the Power of the Princes, and were useful to their Imperial Majesties

ties on the greatest Emergencies. *Charles V.* was frequently furnish'd with Loans of considerable Sums of Money from them. On Occasion of his Son *Philip's* Marriage to Queen *Mary*, he had 400,000 from some of them, which made that grand Affair to bear; for it was sent over to *England* to Bishop (then Chancellor) *Gardiner*, and to his own Ambassador, to be laid out among the Nobility*. These rich Towns were of singular Service to many other Princes, particularly to *Henry III.* of *England*, who, with Loans from them, was enabled to carry on his Wars; in Return for which he granted them great Privileges, and incorporated them into a Trading Body: They were suppress'd in King *Edward VI's* Reign, after they had engross'd the whole Trade of the Nation for a great Number of Years. At this Day *Hamburg* is by far the most flourishing of all those Cities; and besides its being the Mart of *Germany*, is likewise, in Conjunction with the *Dutch*, in sole Possession of the Whale-Fishery, a profitable Trade, which our *Greenland* Company has very lately given up, for having met with Two or Three unprosperous Voyages.

* *An eminent Historian says, that with that Sum both the Liberty and the Religion of England was bought.*



*Of the TITLES of Honour,
&c. used in Germany,
compared with those in
Vogue in other Countries.*

BEFORE Charlemagne, and even for a Century or two after that Emperor, it does not appear, that there were any hereditary or feudal Titles of Honour, as *Dukes, Counts, and Barons*. The Titles then were only *Officiary*.

The Titles known in *Germany* are the three just mentioned; to which may be added, that of *Prince*. The Word *Emperor* has been descanted on before.

Prince.

The Title of *Prince* has a different Signification, and does not stand for near so much in *Germany, Poland, Muscovy, &c.* as in *Denmark, Sweden, and Britain*. In these last, it is applied only to the Sons of the Royal Family. Yet some *British* Noblemen use the Title of *Prince* amongst their other Titles; but this, if I mistake not, is only made use of by such as are
Dukes

Dukes or *Marquises*. In *Germany*, such as enjoy the Title of *Prince*, have no Precedency upon that Account; several of her *Dukes* and *Counts* use it among the rest of their Titles. None of the antient Nobility, except *Anhalt*, has the Style of *Prince* only, without other Additions; by which it would appear, that 'tis a Word, which in the general, expresses Dignity, but without any fixt or determinate Application of it. *Cæsar* calls those *Princes*, whom *Tacitus* calls *Senators*.

Amongst the *Old Germans*, before they *Duke* were subdued by the *Franks*, a *Duke* (*Dux*) was a military Officer; the *German* Word *Hertoch* denotes the same Thing. They were chose for their Valour in Time of War; in which when they had proved successful, they had certain Allotments of Land on the Frontiers, granted to them and Children, which, it was judged, they would the more vigorously defend against the Enemy, as it was their own. As *Feuds* gain'd Ground, both Title and Lands became hereditary, and the military Tenure quite forgotten.

In *Germany*, the Title of *Duke* denotes higher Dignity than that of *Prince*, which is the Reason why several of the Prime Nobility leave it out of their Titles. *Great Britain*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, have *Dukes*; but *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Muscovy*,

covy, and *Poland*, have no Nobility that bear so high a Title.

Count.

The *German Grave* answers to our *Earl*, and the *French Count*, which comes from the *Latin Word Comes*. The antient *Comites* were such as attended the Prince or General, to whom they were reckon'd next in Dignity. *Grotius* thinks they were the same with the *Centenarii*; but this Derivation seems strain'd. In Time those military Gentlemen left the Camp, kept at Home, and frequented the Court; their next and last Remove was to certain Districts or Provinces, where they were made Governors, or rather Judges: This last Office is what the *German Word* chiefly imports: In Time they had those Lands or Districts to themselves and their Posterity, of which, at first, they were only temporary Officers or Magistrates. There are several Sorts of *Counts* in the Empire, but 'twould be tedious to enter on a Detail; let it suffice to remark in general, that there are more *Counts* than any other Rank of Nobility in *Europe*. There are several in *Spain* and *Portugal*; in the *Empire*, *France*, and *Great Britain*, they are very numerous. There are a few in *Denmark* and *Sweden*, and the *United Provinces*. In the Province of *Holland*, there are no more than two or three, who perhaps, for that very Reason, are so greatly

greatly consider'd. In *Muscovy* the chief Degree of Nobility is that of the *Boiars* or *Boiarns*, which seems to answer to that of *Earl*.

There are several Sorts of *Barons* in ^{Baron.} the Empire, the highest whereof answers to our *Lord*, and the lowest Rank to our *Knight*. This Title is rather higher in the *Low Countries*, *Denmark* and *Sweden*, where it is frequently confounded with that of *Count*.

In *Germany* none are call'd *Gentlemen*, ^{Gentleman.} but such as are rais'd above the *Plebeian*, and exercise no manual Art, or Merchandize, of whatever Sort. The Title of *Esquire*, with us, is more prostituted, than this of *Gentleman* with the *Germans*. But nowhere is this Designation so high as in *Poland*, where they have no other Title of Honour; the few *Dukes*, *Earls*, and *Barons* there, are foreign Titles, which the rest generally despise: They think that of a *Noble Pole*, or *Gentleman* of *Poland*, the greatest Title they can have: All the Gentry there are equal by Birth: They are nevertheless obliged to assume Titles when they travel, to make them the more consider'd.

There are not many *Knights* in this ^{Knights.} Country, but what belong to the military Orders; so that this is the only one of all the secular Dignities we have mention'd, that

that remains merely *Officiary*, tho' they were all so at first. The Hereditary Knight here is call'd *Eques*, and *Miles* is made to denote the military one; so much is the first of these *Latin Words* changed from its primitive Meaning. The *French Chevalier*, in Signification, answers to *Eques*. There are some other Titles of Honour in *Germany*, unknown elsewhere.

Pfaltz-grave.

We observed there were divers Sorts of *Earls* or *Graves*; some had the simple Name of *Grave*, but others were call'd *Pfaltzgraves*, *Comites Palatini*, Count Palatines, or Prefects of the Court Royal; and in that Capacity administer'd Justice within the Verge of the Court. Others are call'd *Landgraves*, that is, Lieutenants or Presidents set over a Land or Province.

Land-grave.

Mar-

grave or Marquis.

Others are call'd *Margraves**, whence the *French Marquis*, Presidents of the *Marches* or *Borders*, for the repelling the Incursions of the Enemy, and administering

* *Margrave*, for which we use the French Word *Marquis*. It is a Title of high Dignity in the Empire. In the Time of the French Empire, the *Margraves* were also called *Duces* and *Comites Limitanei*. The Title of *Marchio* was first found in the Time of Charles the Great, when 'twas only officary. The noblest Countries or Provinces in Germany are *Marquissates*, viz. *Brandenburg*, *Sleswick*, *Moravia*, and *Baden*, which give Title of *Margraves* to the King of *Prussia*, King of *Denmark*, the Duke of *Holslein*, the Emperor, &c. They have Robes and Caps of State, such as *Dukes*.

Justice to the People. Others are called *Burgraves*, that is, Prefects or Governors of Castles and Towns. *Bur-grave.*

Nobility is forfeited here several Ways:

1. By Rebellion against the Emperor and Empire.
2. By exercising any Trade or Merchandize: But sometimes Posterity are restored, when Parents have quitted their Title thro' Poverty.
3. When a Nobleman permits one that is ignoble to usurp his Coat of Arms.
4. By bearing Office in any City that is not Imperial.
5. By marrying into Plebeian Families.





O F

The LAWS of the EMPIRE.

TH E fundamental Laws, by which the Emperors for some hundred Years past, and at this Day govern the Empire, are their own Capitulars, and the *Golden* *

* *This famous Law answers to our Magna Charta; 'twas establish'd by Charles IV. about 1360. German Writers give him a high Character, as one who understood many Languages, had a charming Eloquence, and a great deal of Wit, but they speak dubiously of his Courage; and Puffendorf says, he was depos'd by the Princes, for slothful Carelessness of the Empire: If this last was his true Character, 'twou'd appear what an easy Man the Electors had to practise upon; for this Law seems intirely fram'd in their Favours, exclusive of the Princes, the whole 30 Chapters or Articles, of which it is compos'd, being nothing else than a large Grant of their many great Prerogatives, together with a Regulation of their Precedency and Offices: 'tis call'd Bull, from Bulla, a little gilt Picture, which the young Romans, during the Republick, hung about their Necks, 'till they were 14 Years of Age, and then consecrated them to their Lares; but it has chang'd its Meaning very much since that Time; for of latter Ages it has been made to stand for the Seals, and even the Decrees of Emperors and Popes. It has on the Face the Bust of Charles IV. and on the Reverse, a Castle, with these Words, Aurea Roma. It is call'd Golden, because of the Gold Seal affix'd to it. The Original is writ on 24 Leaves of Parchment.*

Bull.

Bull. There are also general Laws of the Empire, made in the *Diets*; but relating to those other Laws of the particular States, 'twill be necessary to mount to their Origin, and trace them through their different Periods. This short Review will not be thought improper, when 'tis consider'd, that most Countries in *Europe* were peopled by *German* Colonies, who brought along with them their Customs, and their Laws, many whereof are used by their Descendants at this Day.

The *Germans*, as all other antient Nations, had not at first, and for some Ages after, the Use of Letters, and consequently they could have no *written Laws*. In the 4th Century, *Ulphilas*, first Bishop of the *Goths*, writ his *Gothic* Version of the Holy Scriptures, in *Runic* Characters, for the Use of his Nation†. Before that Time, *Customs* were in the Room of written Laws; *Julius Cæsar* and *Tacitus* have left us exact Accounts of many of those Customs, either common to all the *Germans*, or particular to some of the People, of which the Nation was compos'd. The Curious

† *Dr. Hickes, in his Linguarum Vett. Septentrional. Thesaurus, thinks Ulphilas was not the Author of that Version; but in this, as in other Things, that learned Man is singular; 'twill however be found, that many of his Reasons, if duly attended to, are not destitute of Probability. We have no more of the Version, but the four Evangelists.*

may have Recourse to the Authors themselves. (*Cæsar de Bell. Gallic. Lib. vi. Cap. 11. et sequent. Tacit. Germania, Cap. 4. &c.*) In those Roman Writers, *Struvius*, in his *Syntagm. Jur. Feudal. L. 3. 33.* thinks he sees the Beginnings or Dawnings of the *Feudal Law*; but Sir *Thomas Craig*, who has writ the best on this Subject, ascribes the Origin of *Feuds* to the *Goths, Vandals* and *Lombards*, who divided their Conquests, and distributed in a military manner, among their Officers, certain Lands and Districts: 'Twas not however 'till some Ages after, as has been before observ'd, that Feuds became Hereditary.

From *Tacitus's* Time, to the 5th Century, there were mighty Changes and Alterations among the *German Nations*: The *Goths*, the *Vandals*, the *Burgundians*, the *Suevi*, the *Franks*, and the *English* (the *Angli*, or *Anglii*, as others call them) having spread themselves over the best Provinces of the *Roman Empire*, founded great Kingdoms: The Countries which they abandon'd, were afterwards possess'd by other People, formerly little known, the *Allamans*, the *Boians*, the *Saxons*. These continued to be govern'd by their Customs; but the former having acquir'd some Knowledge of the Language, and of the *Roman Writing*, began sooner to make use of it, to preserve by that means their *Usages*: Thus
about

about this Time, some of the German Nations had a *Written Law*, and others an *Unwritten* one.

The most antient of these *Written Laws* ^{Salick Law, &c.} appears to be the *Salic Law*, that is to say, of the *Saliens*, a People settled betwixt the *Loire* and the *Black Forest*: It was at first begun by four of the chief Men, about the Year 422 ; afterwards augmented by *Clovis*, *Childebert*, *Charlemagne*, and *Lewis the Good*, Kings of *France* : But it had its Commencement in *Germany*, before *Clovis*. The best Edition of this famous *Law* is that of M. *Eccard*, publish'd in 1719 at *Hanover* : The *Franks*, besides this *Law*, had another call'd the *Ripuaire*.

About the same Time, *Gundebaud*, King of the *Burgundians*, made, with the Advice of the chief Men of his Subjects, the *Law Gundebada*, so call'd after his Name.

At the same Time, *Theodoric*, King of the *Ostrogoths* in *Italy*, committed several good Laws to Writing: *Euric*, King of the *Visigoths*, compil'd several others, which have been much lookt into by the *German* Lawyers: M. *Ludewig*, who is now Professor in Law, and Chancellor of the University of *Hall*, has promised to give a more exact Edition of them than what has yet been publish'd.

Lindenbrog, the Collector of those ancient Laws, takes no Notice of those of the *Suevi*, who reigned in *Spain*, nor of those of the *Vandals*, whose Kingdom was likewise at first in *Spain*, and afterwards in *Afric*.

But we have still an old Law, very short of the *English*, who pass'd into *Great Britain*, and of the *Weriniens*: It appears written before their Passage into this Island, in the Inscription, where the *English* and the *Weriniens* are join'd as Neighbours, be true: But there is room to suspect they have put *Weriniens* for *Thuringens*: *M. Leibnitz*, after others, hath publish'd this Law, *Tom. 1. Rer. Brunswic*.

As those People yet acknowledg'd the Sovereignty of the *Roman* Emperors, they not being able to dispossess them, left them Feudatory Masters of the Provinces they had seized; which in part oblig'd them to retain the *Roman* Laws, and *Theodoric* in particular expressly confirm'd the Use of them, so far as to leave it to his Subjects, to be govern'd either by them, or by those to the Number of 250, which he himself had given them: Which Example of extraordinary Goodness in a Sovereign, was follow'd by the Kings of the *Burgundians* and *Franks*, with respect to their People

People *. It would nevertheless appear from a Passage of *Bede*: That *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, and first Christian King of the South Part of the Island, gave the *English* his own Laws, which he compos'd with so great Care, saith our venerable Author, that, after the Example of the *Romans*, he consulted the wisest Men of his Subjects: In fact, there are very few Traces of the *Roman* Law to be found in the Laws of that Prince, which are come down to us: On the contrary, many of them come much nearer the *German* Law and Usages, as the learned *Selden* has abundantly shewn in his *Jan. Anglic. Lib. i. §. 34.* We would however observe here, that even before this *Kentish* King's Time *Britain* had been intirely abandon'd by the *Romans*.

As to those People who remain'd in *Germany*, they too in Time had their written Laws; in compiling whereof the great *Theodoric*, tho' now King in *Italy*, gave his Assistance: The *Saxons* were among the last of the *Germanic* Nations who had written Laws. *Charlemagne*, after

* See *Godefrois*, in his *Prolegomena on the Theodosian Code*, Cap. 5. and the *Abbé Du Bois*, in his *Critical History of the Establishment of the French Monarchy*, &c. which he has but very lately publish'd: Lib. v. Chap. i.

§ Hist. Angl. Lib. ii. Cap. 5.

he had subdued them, gave them a complete Set, many whereof are lost.

The *Lombards**, having possess'd themselves of almost all *Italy* about 568, and there establish'd a powerful Kingdom, compiled a complete Body of Laws, which are still much studied. The Collection of them just given by M. *Muritori*, has been well receiv'd by the Publick §.

After the *Franks* had subdued the *Burgundians*, the *Frisons*, the *Allemands*, and chas'd the *Goths*, and made themselves Masters of a considerable Part of *Germany*, the Law of the *Franks* prevail'd, not only the *Salic* and the *Ripuaire*, but likewise the Edicts which the Kings gave, in the general Assemblies of the Nation, and with Consent of all the Orders of the Kingdom: Those Edicts were call'd *Capitularies* of the Kings of *France*, of which M. *Baluze* gave a Collection of all those he could find in 1677 at *Paris*.

*Canon
Law.*

In the 11th Century the *Canon Law* had its Birth in this Country; for then *Burchard*, Bishop of *Worms*, publish'd a huge Volume of Canons, which by degrees began to creep into the Tribunals and public Schools. In Time their Authority

* The Lombards, Natives of Jutland, about A. C. 414, left their Country, and settled in the North of Italy, which from them was call'd Lombardy.

§ Scriptor. Rer. Italic. Tom. I. Part ii.

was reckon'd higher than that of the *Civil Law*: And in the 14th and 15th Centuries, the Doctors and Professors in *Utroque Jure* were numerous: They began to be introduc'd into the Courts of Emperors and Princes, and into the Seats of Judicature, where they decided all Cases, that came before them, according to the Principles of the *Roman* and *Canon Laws*, and did all they could to advance the Credit of both, on the Ruins of the Laws and Customs of the Country, it being natural for Men to lay hold on all Opportunities to advance the Credit of their own Profession.

The Reformation contributed much to augment the Authority of the *Civil Law* amongst the *Protestants*: They could not, on their Principles, approve of the *Canon Law*; and *Luther* had the Body of that Law publicly burnt. This oblig'd them to raise so much the more the *Civil Law*.

Since the 15th Century, all the Princes and Free States in *Germany* began to publish divers Provincial and Municipal Laws, under the Name of *Land Rules*, *Political Ordinances*, *Court* and *Chancery Laws*, *Church-Edicts**, &c. In all which we find some Remains of the antient Ger-

* In German they are call'd Land-Rechte, Policy-Ordungen, Hoff-Gerichts-Cantzley, Process-Ordungen, Kirchen-Consistorial-Ehe-Ordungen, &c.

man Law, but many new Regulations, several taken from the *Roman* Law.

In 1495. *Maximilian* I. appointed the *Civil* Law to be used in the Chamber of *Spires*; but saving all the old Customs, and municipal or local Statutes, made or to be made throughout the Empire, provided they contain nothing prejudicial to the other States. The Laws therefore now used in *Germany*, are a Mixture of the *Civil* Law, *Canon* Law, *antient Customs*, and the *Statutes* of the several Provinces and States, which differ very widely one from another. In all Courts therefore of the Empire, as in most other Countries of *Europe*, this is observ'd: That if there be any receiv'd Customs or Statutes concerning the Case depending, they take Place; but if there be none, which by the bye, is very seldom the Case here, or any-where else, then Recourse is had to *Justinian's* Collection of the *Roman* Laws, so far as they are commonly receiv'd.

There is a Design on foot, but I doubt 'twill never be put in Execution, of making a complete Body of all the Laws that are in Use in every individual State and free Town in *Germany*. A stupendous Work it will prove, well suiting the indefatigable Genius of the Undertakers. It can't well be compriz'd in less than a hundred Folio's, and those too none of
the

the smallest. The bare Thought of such an Undertaking would bear Terror in it, with regard to other People: 'Twould perhaps be sufficient, did every Prince set to work two or three honest and able Pens, to collect and digest the Laws and Usages peculiar to his People. In general, all the World have long ago seen the Usefulness and Necessity of such a Work, not only in *Germany*, but in every other civiliz'd Country in *Europe*: They have sigh'd and direfully suffer'd for the Want of a plain and easy Guide, whereby on Inspection they might regulate their Conduct, and secure themselves and their Posterity*.

In the Reign of *Edward VI.* an Overture was made for bringing the *Common Law* into a Body; But it fell, being too great, tho' not too good a Design, to be finish'd

* *Lord Moleworth, the British Ambassador at the Court of Denmark, in his excellent Memoirs, says, That the Laws of the Kingdom are compriz'd in one thin Volume in Quarto, and that they surpass all others in the World for Justice, Perspicuity and Brevity: They are in the Language of the Country, in so much Plainness, that the most illiterate Man, if he can but read, may presently understand his own Case, and plead it too, if he pleases, without any borrow'd Assistance: They have none of that Chicane, which destroys so many thousand Families in other Places. There are in Denmark but few Advocates, and moderate Fees: the Suit, let it be never so great, is finally determin'd in thirteen Months, if the Man be not wanting to himself.*

under that excellent young Prince: 'Twas to be done after the Manner of *Justinian's Digests*.

The DIET of the Empire.

THE supreme legislative Power is lodg'd in the *Diet*, or *Parliament*, which Form of Government the *Goths* introduc'd into most Parts of *Europe*: It is generally held at *Ratisbon*, on account of the convenient Situation of that City: tho' neither Place nor Time are fix'd; but the Emperor, with Advice of the Electors, gives out both, in circular Letters writ by his own Hand, and counter-sign'd by the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, directed to the Princes; and this must be done six Months before the Meeting. The Manner of their Sitting will be better known by casting one's Eye on the *Cut*, than by any Description: The Emperor ascends the *Imperial Throne* by three Steps, the Electoral Bench is ascended by two, and that of the Princes is a little raised above the Ground. There is no Upper or Lower House here; but all assemble in one large Room in the Town-House. They seldom appear in Person, but are represented by their Deputies; and the Emperor by his Commissary. This occasions their Proceedings to be very slow. Such as have

a Right to vote, are all those Princes, Counts, &c. who contribute to the Charges of the Empire, according to the *Matricula*; and those Princes that possess several Dominions, which have a Right of Voting, have a proportionable Number of Votes. Every one of the Imperial Towns have not a Vote, but they vote in Companies. Such Abbots and Prelates as are not Princes, vote in the like Manner; the Emperor does not write to them, but only to their Directors, who commonly represent them in the *Diet*. Count *Papenheim*, Hereditary Marshal of the Empire under the Elector of *Saxony*, gathers the Votes.

The Number of Voters is not fix'd; but upon very close Inspection, it does not appear to me, that there are at this Day, in this most august Assembly, above 250 Voices in all; whereas in but one *House* of the *Diet* or *Parliament* of *Great Britain*, there are 500 and upwards. In *Poland* the *Grand Diet*, which the King is obliged every third Year to call, is made up of 17 Ecclesiastic Senators, 128 Lay Senators, which sit in the Upper House; and the Deputies of the Provinces and Towns, to the Number of 248, which compose the Lower House: In them alone resides the Right of Electing

the King*. In Sweden, according to the *Instrument of Assurance*, which answers to our *Claim of Rights*, the Diet is in a Manner absolute over the King, and his Senate or Council: It is composed of the Nobility or Gentry, of the Representatives of the Clergy, to the Number of 200; and 150 are sent from the Boroughs, and 250 from the Peasants. The *Diets* or *Parliaments* of every other Kingdom in *Europe*, might more properly be call'd *Register-Courts*, than any other Name, the End of their Meeting being chiefly to register the Royal Edicts†.

Tho'

* This is taken Notice of by the bye, with Design to remove a popular Error, which is, that the Right of electing a King of Poland belongs to a far greater Number. It is true, some Thousands of Gentlemen come to the Field, who often threaten the Senators and Deputies, if they don't elect whom they propose; the Candidates have an expensive Work on it, for those auxiliary Gentlemen must be brib'd, as well as the Electors.

† The most famous of those Courts are the Parliaments of France, whereof that of Paris is the most considerable, which, tho' greatly fallen from its first Lustre and Power, yet it is not quite so insignificant as is contemptuously represented by some Men, who think they cannot sufficiently extol their own Constitution without depressing that of their Neighbours.

The Parliament of Paris, like that of Great Britain, is compos'd of the most illustrious Persons in the Kingdom. There are seven Chambers or Courts: The great Chamber is made up of a first President, nine others, and thirty Counsellors, of which 12 are Churchmen, and 18 Laics: The Princes of the Blood, and the Dukes and Peers of the Realm, have Seats and Voices here.

Tho' *Germany* abounds with the ablest Lawyers in *Europe*, yet have they never fixt the Rights of the *Diet*, and scarcely the Order of Procedure. Instead of directly falling to the Business for which they are assembled, which is commonly about Peace or War, making or annulling of general Laws, raising Taxes, regulating the Coin, redressing Grievances in Religion, and such other weighty Affairs, they spend most of the Time in Disputes about Precedency, the Rights of the Diet, the Power of the Emperor, and how they may farther bridle it; not to mention the Time consumed at their Cups, when the *Hungarian* and *Italian* Wines sometimes put an End to their Disputes, but oftener give occasion to new ones, which very much impedes their Consultations, if not wholly breaks them off: 'Tis well if they agree on any Thing. And hence it is that most of the Edicts that are made at

here. *The Affairs of the Regale, (that is, the Rights of the Crown) the King's Domain, the Civil and Criminal Cases of the Peers, the Right of Peccage, Matters of Religion, the University of Paris, and many other Communities of the Kingdom, as also, Crimes of Leze-Majestie, Privileges of Cities, and of their Burgherships, the Interpretation of the Laws, and Reformation of Customs; these, and many other Things of the first Importance in the State, as well as the Registering the King's Edicts, and the Treaties of Peace, come under the Cognisance and Jurisdiction of the Parliament.*

the

the Diet, are called *Recessus Imperii*, the Acts of the Diet, because they are made and agreed to (in a Hurry) just before the Assembly breaks up.

Of the CHAMBER of SPIRES.

THE *Chamber of Spires*, which has lately been removed to *Wetzlar*, is the sovereign Court of Judicature for the Subjects of the Empire. Appeals in all civil Affairs, and Sums above a certain Value, are made to it. Some of the Electors, however, have the Privilege of finally deciding all Cases whatsoever in their own Dominions. The Antiquity of this *Chamber* is not great; for it was not erected till about the Close of the 15th Century, by *Maximilian I.* since which Time it has chang'd its Form. It consists of one Judge or President, who is a *Roman-catholic*, and two other Presidents, one of each Religion; and of fifteen Assessors, eight of them are *Roman-catholics*, and seven *Protestants*; but the Number of Assessors has been increased to fifty; they are named by the Emperor, the Electors, and the Princes, in much the same Proportion as those of the *Aulic Council*. The Proceedings of this Court are extremely dilatory, which is the Reason that few Appeals

Appeals are made to it ; there are many old Suits still depending.

Relating to the distinct Jurisdictions and Precedency of this *Chamber*, and the *Aulic* one of *Vienna*, Lawyers are not agreed ; the Generality, however, favour the Pretensions of *Spires*. To what has, in another Place, been said of the *Chamber* of *Vienna*, we shall only add, with regard to this Controversy, that the Emperor is President of both the Courts ; but the Sentence of that of *Spires* is subject to Revisors, appointed by the Emperor, whereas that of *Vienna* is absolutely decisive. On the other hand, it has been argued, that the Emperor himself has been cited, and appear'd before *Spires* ; so that it would seem they are equal in Power. There lies no Appeal from the one to the other, or from either to the *General Diet*, which seems to me a great Defect in the Constitution. There can be no greater Security nor Satisfaction to a People, than to know that a few less enlighten'd, and perhaps corrupted Men, cannot finally determine their Destiny ; but that there are still After-resorts, one Court sovereignly above another, where riper Understandings, more impartial and ingenuous Spirits, may be found ; and last of all, that the (supposed) Injured may appeal to the Judgment of the whole Nation, which it cannot be easy
to

to byas, collected in the *Diet* or *Parliament*. Here the Loser has the Satisfaction to think, that he did not fall a Sacrifice to the Ignorance nor Injustice of petty Tribunals; and the Gainer has the Possession of what is his Right secured to him by the highest Sanction the Nation can give him. But how much more inestimable would this Privilege prove, was it render'd universal, and those supreme National Courts of Justice accessible not only to the Wealthy, but also to all the Lieges? Till this be done, those sovereign Tribunals ought to be consider'd rather as the Prerogatives of the Rich, than the Privileges of the People, and they will ever stand (so to express myself) Monuments of the Dubiousness of the Equity and Goodness of any Government.



of



*Of the DISPOSITIONS, MANNERS,
&c. of the Germans, compared
with the Manners of other People.*

WE may divide the People of this Country into six or seven Classes, the *Peasants*, the *Merchants* and *Tradesmen*, the *Men of the Law*, the *Military Men*, the *Clergy*, the *Inferior Nobility*, and the *Princes*.

The *Peasants* and *Husbandmen*, who are ^{The Pea-}very numerous, are plain, good-natur'd, ^{santry.}and have a larger Share of Humanity in them, than what is usually found among those of their Rank in other Countries. This is discoverable in most Things they do, and particularly in their Kindness to Strangers, whom, if wearied or benighted, they oft-times invite into their Houses, set the best they have before them, and keep them all Night; and this Act of Hospitality is the more to be admired, as it comes from those who can very ill afford it; for they are generally very low, and sunk in their
Spirits

Spirits through Oppression; and yet they are very meanly cloath'd, and worse lodg'd and fed: Many of them, were they not furnish'd with Provisions from their Woods, could scarcely subsist; and yet they are very patient under the hardest Usage, submissive to their Superiors, and loving to others; and it is very rarely that they use any indirect Ways to better their Condition. This Character, in the main, agrees to the Boors in *Poland, Hungary, Denmark, Sweden, France, and Flanders*; only the *Frenchmen* have been suspected rather to borrow something from a wealthy Traveller, when they have an Opportunity; and the *Walloons*, in Time of the Wars, endeavour to reimburse themselves for the Losses they sustain by having their Fields burnt up, and their Country ruin'd. The *English* and *Dutch* Boors, as they are the wealthiest and freest, so are they the proudest and least civilized of any in *Europe*; they live, especially the former, at a great Expence. The *English* Waggoners and Carriers do exceed even an *English* or *Dutch* Sailor in Rudeness; nor do they seem many Degrees above the Brutes they drive.

*Mer-
chants &
Trades-
men.*

The *Merchants* and *Tradesmen*, who fill the Towns, tho' of a phlegmatic Disposition, are yet neither surly nor ill-manner'd; their native Sincerity and Honesty recommend

mend them to the good Opinion of all that have Dealings with them; they are not so quick at Work, nor in casting up Accounts, as some of their Neighbours; but these small Defects are made up by the Sufficiency of the Work, and the Exactness of the Writing, when finish'd. They are so far from being coarse in their Manner, that they seem rather to err on the other Extreme; for the Buyer does not find more Complaisance in a Shop of *Paris*, than what he meets with from a *German* Tradesman or Merchant: They invariably keep to one Thing, and are very industrious in the Pursuit of it, except when a Neighbour's Banquet, or a Drinking-match calls them off. These Debauches in Eating and Drinking, join'd to the Sedentariness of their Lives, occasion Apoplexies, Jaundice, Dropsies, &c. so that many of them are neither very healthful, nor long-liv'd.

The same Observation may be applied *Lawyers.* to the Gentlemen of the Law, who, by those Irregularities during their Studies at the Universities, lay the Foundation of so many direful Distempers, as do very much blunt the Edge of their Understandings, and incapacitate them to make those vigorous Pursuits after Knowledge, without which they can arrive at no Eminency in the Way of their Profession. As to other Branches

Branches of their Character, they are a gentleman-like Sort of Men, are Patrons of the Poor, and content themselves with moderate Dues from the Rich. And, considering the Largeness of *Germany*, and the many sovereign and subaltern Courts, occasion'd by the Nature of the Constitution in it, there have not been many great Estates rais'd in the Way of the *Law*.

Soldiers.

But there have been yet fewer Estates rais'd in the Profession of *Arms*. Such is the Vanity of many of the Princes of this Country, that they will have little standing Armies, at least two or three Regiments; and having no great Treasures to defray the Charges, the Subalterns have scarcely enough to live on, and the Field-Officers make no great Figure. Nor is the Case of those much mended, who are in the Service of the greatest Princes, the Emperor, the King of *Prussia*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, &c. for they keep up such numerous Armies, as to put it out of their Power to do handsomely by the Officers, any more than the inferior Princes. Hence it is, that from time to time some Officers go over to the *French* Service, where the Pay is better, and where they are well received, by reason of the high Opinion the *French* have of their Valour; and this is the only Blur which

which I have ever heard thrown on the military Men of this Country. In Time of War, and when they have disengaged themselves of their own Masters, they offer their Service to the highest Bidder, so that the *English* and *Dutch* have but to chuse. As for the rest, they are generally Men of cool Passions, and given to think; excellent Qualifications in those that would command others! Duels, after the Example of *France*, are prohibited in several States; a Prohibition which however does not seem so necessary here, as elsewhere. They are generally the Sons of the Nobility and Princes, who affect Employments rather in the Army than in the State: This is a favourable Circumstance to make them acquit themselves with Honour; for such is the Magnanimity of the *German* Nobility, that they would chuse rather to have no Son at all, and to have their Estates pass over to another Branch, than that the Lustre of their Family should be sullied by a dishonourable or base Action.

The Fund of good Sense, the Serious-*Clergy*. ness and Assiduity in their respective Professions, which make the Characteristics of the *Germans* in general, are the most proper Qualifications that can enter into the Composition of a *Clergyman*; so that it is justly to be expected, that there should be a Set of well-accomplish'd Men of

the sacred Order in this Country. That Levity, Sensuality, and Remissness, which do so much Dishonour to the Priesthood, are not known; so that it may be said, it is more easy for the Divines of this Country to be virtuous and live up to their Profession, than for others. They are universal Scholars, and have a Faculty of speaking with Strength and Eloquence on any Subject. Strangers are received by them with great Affability, and they may, if they please, reap much Benefit from their Conversation; so that the Qualities of the Gentleman and the Pastor seem united in their Person. They have a solemn Way of Preaching, their Action proper and moving, and their Matter solid and pathetic; so that they work much upon the Hearts of the People. They preach before their Courts, and declaim against the reigning Vices, as Gaming, Intemperance, &c. with much Freedom; for which they are generally better liked and respected, both by Prince and People; and the more so, because they do first practise That themselves, which they teach others to do.

As the *Roman-catholic* Bishops in *Germany* are supreme in Temporals as well as Spirituals, in their *Manners* they differ almost in nothing from Laymen. They ought to act in a double Capacity, but they

they do it not. Regardless of their *sacred* Character, they carry their temporal Badges into their Temples, and to the very Foot of their Altars. In the Magnificence of their Palaces, Tables, Studs, Hunting Equipages, Music, they vie with the greatest Princes. They leave the Souls committed to their Care, and the spiritual Part of their Callings, to their Vicars, who oftentimes make a bad Use of the Power committed to them, their Courts being very oppressive both to the inferior Clergy and the People.

The inferior Clergy, both secular and regular, acquit themselves with more Decency, which may be in part owing to their living among Protestants; both they and the Bishops are nevertheless generally very ignorant; nor is the *Germanic* Church in Communion with *Rome*, to be compared to the *Gallican* of the same Communion. This latter has in all Times, and still does abound with an enlighten'd Clergy, and great Numbers of Prelates, who have done Honour to the Mitre by extraordinary Learning, and eminent Sanctity and Devotion.

The Nobles and Princes, particularly those who have brighten'd themselves by Travelling, are more mercurial, and have a more engaging Address, than the inferior Sort. They are very affable to Stran-

*Nobility
and Prin-
ces.*

gers of Quality and others, with whom they vie in point of Civility and Politeness; the Openness wherewith the whole Tenor of their Behaviour is accompanied, plainly enough shews, that all proceeds from the Heart, and a noble Ambition to please. This is the general Character of the *German Nobility*, in which doubtless there are Exceptions; but when Examples of this Sort happen, it does not flow from the Want of an excellent Education, on which so great Cost and Pains are bestow'd, as do justly rank them amongst the best accomplish'd Noblemen in the World.

Their Education.

In this grand Affair, Care is taken, first of all to begin with *Religion*, as without which there can be no true Happiness: Besides, as there are two reigning Religions, the *Roman-catholic* and the *Protestant*, in this Country, the Divines, whose Province this is, are very diligent, and so successful in their Instructions, that it is a Rarity to find either Prince or People, who cannot give a good Account of *their Faith*. The *Protestant* Parents are so solicitous about this Matter, that they will have their Children, tho' of the first Quality, catechiz'd in their Chapels, and oft-times publickly in their Churches*. — The modern

* It was here the immortal LUTHER began his great Work; he composed a Catechism, and took Delight in

modern and antient Languages are made short Work with, to prevent the Acquisition of them becoming a painful Study, and that there may be Time spared for the Sciences, Arts, and Exercises, which require more Time and Application. The modern Tongues therefore, viz. the *French* and *Italian*, and sometimes others, are not learn'd by Schooling, but Custom, by being used to them in the House, almost from the Cradle. The *Latin*, *Greek*, and oft-times the *Hebrew*, take two or three Years to the acquiring of them in such Perfection, as few Nations in the World have arrived at †.

no Part of his Pastoral Office more than in instructing the Youth. In this Way he form'd several of the Saxon Princes and others, who afterwards shone out in a grand Light, were great Blessings to their Country, and secured the Love and Veneration of Posterity to their Descendants.

† *What is here said may possibly startle some; it is nevertheless true; and the Reader may satisfy himself about the Possibility of it, if he do but cast his Eye on a small but excellent Treatise, call'd, A short Method of teaching Languages, set forth by Mr. Philips, Preceptor to the Duke of Cumberland. There that learned and ingenious Person gives us both his own Sentiments, and those of others, of high Rank in the Commonwealth of Learning, on this Subject; which, were they duly attended to, and an old Act of Parliament removed, which was made in favour of a certain Method, when, we may presume, there was no better found out, it could not fail to give a happy Turn to the Method now in Use, and be a new Epoch for the Advancement of Letters.*

The Foundations of Learning and Knowledge thus early laid, 'tis no Wonder, if, with the Application so natural to them, they make a happy Progress, not only in those Sciences which are not omitted in other Countries, but likewise in the polite Arts of Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, Fortifications; to which is added Politics, which consist in the Knowledge of the Interests of Princes, their Strength, their Views, the Characters of their Ministers, and of their best Writers, the Commerce, mutual Jealousies, Treaties and Alliances subsisting betwixt one Nation and another.

Of all, or most of those Branches of Learning and useful Knowledge, the *German* Nobility have so good a Taste, as to be able to discourse on any of them with Propriety and Judgment; so that they are qualified for all sorts of Company and Conversation. With the Divines they talk in *Latin*, and on Divinity; with the Philosopher, the Historian, the Civilian, the Antiquarian, they are not at a Loss; and their Skill in Mechanics, to which they are naturally turn'd, makes them Critics on the Works of the Artist and the Tradesman. Those who have had Commerce with the *German* Nobility, must own, that the Part of their Character here given is not strain'd; relating to other
Parts

Parts of it, we shall have Occasion to touch at, when we come to treat of their *Customs*, their *Virtues* and *Vices*.

The Women are naturally modest and reserved. Many of them, tho' they have all the Qualities necessary to shine in Company, yet they see but little. They have a letter'd and pious Education; several of them talk not only the *French* and *Italian*, but likewise the *Latin*, and they can read the *Greek Testament*. Within Doors, they amuse themselves with Reading and some Handy-work, for Idleness is their Aversion; and they can give a better Account of their Religion, than the Men of most other Countries, which is owing, as hath been before observed, to the pious Care of their Ministers. They are much addicted to Music, but more to Gaming than what becomes their Sex. As this Amusement does, in some measure, supply the Want of Conversation, the *German* Ladies may find some Relief by it, for they are not very talkative.

Of late Years several Princesses have shone out with great Lustre in the learned World; *Sophia*, Daughter to *Frederic V.* King of *Bohemia*, and Mother to King *George I.* of *Great Britain*, was a good Critic in the abstrusest Parts, as well as in the *Belles Lettres*, and other the more delightful Parts of Learning. And her

Sister Princess *Elizabeth*, Abbess of the *Protestant* Nunnery of *Hervorden*, maintain'd a learned Correspondence with that great *French* Philosopher *Des Cartes*. The late Queen of *Prussia*, Sister to King *George I.* was a Person of sublime Accomplishments. 'Twas under that Princess the late Queen *Caroline* had Part of her Education; for her Father dying when she was very young, and her Mother marrying again to the Elector of *Saxony*, she was left under the Guardianship of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, afterwards King of *Prussia*, by which Means she spent Part of her early Days at the Court of *Berlin*.

Of their C U S T O M S, &c.

SEVERAL Customs, taken Notice of by antient Writers, do still in some measure prevail in *Germany*.

In some Parts they still wash their Infants in the River from their very Birth. *Galen*, in his Book *De Tuenda Sanitate*, mentions the *Germans* as treating their Infants thus; But he might have observ'd the same of all the Northern People of *Europe*, who, even to this Day, when they have not the Convenience of a neighbouring Stream, have little Tubs of cold Water in the House, wherein the Babe is dipp'd twice or thrice every Morning, for the first Year

or

or two of its Age; a thing which greatly contributes to their Health, and the Strengthening of their weak Joints and Sinews.

The Education that is here given is strict: The Parents, tho' they love Banquets, &c. yet never carry their Children to them, but breed them to work in their domestic Affairs, which contributes to their Strength, Stature and Virtue: But many of them give their Children rather more Grammar Learning than is necessary to fit them for Handicrafts.

The *Germans* do not marry so soon as the Southern People, nor so late as the *Dutch*; the former marrying before they are out of their *Teens*, and in several Countries before they enter into them. Child-bearing is over with the Women of those hot Climes, before it be begun by others. The *Dutch* Women seldom marry before 28 or 30, which may be one of the Reasons of their remarkable Barrenness. On the other hand, the extraordinary Populoufness of *Germany* may well be attributed to the just Mean observ'd by the Natives, as to the Time of Marriage, and to their living chaftefy till that Time.

The *Germans* are fond of Banquetting, and making Entertainments, especially the *Roman-catholics*, and their Secular Clergy, who are certainly the heartieft Fellows in
the

the World. These Entertainments consist of Plates of Sugar-Bisket, Almonds, and Raisins, and the Fruits of the Season, &c. accompany'd with Music, Vocal and Instrumental : For the first Hour all is well, till the Wine, which is serv'd in huge Bowls rather than Glasses, begins to operate.

Nativities, Marriages, and Funerals, are more expensive here than elsewhere : The last of these is, if of a Person of Quality, celebrated with so much Pomp and Ceremony, that they are more like Triumphs than Interments : The Corpses remain above Ground several Weeks, during which Time they have much more Money expended on them, than ever they had when alive ; so that the Heir is, as it were, oblig'd to restore to the Deceased, Part of the Sums left in the Will : Open House is kept ; and if good Chear can be of any Use to dispel Sorrow on such Occasions, the Relations and Neighbours have that Remedy administer'd to them in very large Quantities.

The Custom of deriving the Father's Title to all the Childr ; enso that if he be a Duke, all the Sons are Dukes, and all the Daughters Duchesses, has been already observ'd and tax'd, as very much increasing and impoverishing their Nobility.

The dividing the Estate among the Males is still practis'd in some Families ; in others, the younger Sons have small Manors, by way of Appenages, which, however, do not much hurt the Principal : In others, they have nothing else to live on but the Sword. Hence it is, that in the Armies of the great Princes of the Empire, we find so many Princes and Dukes of the same Title, which very much confuses the Reader, as if the same Person could be in *Hungary, Italy and Flanders*, at the same Time. Not many Years ago, there were 6 Princes of *Anbalt*, 4 Dukes of *Wirtenberg*, and 3 Counts of *Mansfeld*, in the Imperial Army at the same Time : They were all either Brothers, or very near a-kin.

The Inns of *Westphalia* have been singled out and taxed by Travellers for the worst in the World ; but I did not find them quite so bad as Fame had made them : In effect, the Inns of *Germany* are good, if compar'd with those of most Countries in *Europe*, tho' they be far short of the *English*. These last, as they are the most expensive, so are they the best in the World. Here one is not regal'd with many Dishes, nor the richest Wines, as perhaps in some other Parts ; but then, whatever is presented on the Table, is substantial, and good of the Sort, ready Service,
good

good Rooms and Beds, and every thing clean. The Sleeping costs nothing ; whereas elsewhere, and particularly in the *Low Countries*, the Bedding is a considerable Article, and the Rooms are large, and not half furnish'd. In *Holland* one must be content to eat and drink in a public Room, into which all Company may enter, and do the like. In *Denmark* and *Sweden*, and even in the Capitals of those Kingdoms, 'tis difficult for Strangers to find Conveniencies of Lodging and Eating. In *Germany*, and most other Countries, there are few Lodgings to be lett in private Houses, which renders it both chargeable and inconvenient for such as make any Stay in a Place. *London* and *Paris*, as in most other Things, surpass all other Cities in these Conveniencies. In *Poland* there are few Inns ; nor indeed is there much Occasion for any ; both Gentleman and Peasant reckoning it an Honour to lodge a Stranger under their Roof. The late *Peter*, the great Emperor of *Russia*, caused several Inns to be erected throughout his large Dominions. The Caravanceries in *Turkey* and the *Eastern* Countries, for the Accommodation of Travellers, are famous. *Spain* is seldom visited by Strangers ; so that 'tis not to be expected there should be good Public Houses there ; Nor are those of *Italy* and *France*, tho' Countries continually visited from all Parts,

so

so good as they ought: And the Capital of *Portugal* is such a cut-throat Place, that few Strangers, except such as are in the Retinue of public Ministers, dare trust themselves on Land, but retire to the Vessels on the River at Night.

The Manner of Travelling here is much the same as elsewhere, viz. by hired Coaches, of which there are many Sorts, that go by different Names; and Post-Waggons, some whereof are cover'd, and others open. Where the Country is champaigne, they make use of Chaises and Calashes, with a Pair of Horses, which will rid a great deal of Ground in the Day. In *Italy* and *France* they delight much in Chairs. On the great Rivers they make use of Boats, which is the cheapest of all Travelling. They seldom make a Journey on Horseback here; and in the *United Provinces*, and other Countries, hardly ever. The *English* are singular in this respect; they take great Delight in Riding, and are certainly the best Horsemen, as they have the best Saddle-Horses in the World; but then this way of Travelling is very expensive to them, and so intolerably uneasy to Foreigners, that have not been used to it, that it takes several Days, and even Weeks, before they are recover'd of the Fatigue. The *Treck-Scouts*, or Passage-Boats of *Holland*, are the most commodious, safe, well-regulated,

gulated, and cheapest Passage in *Europe*. Every Hour in the Day, at the Ringing of a little Bell, a Boat goes off to some of the neighbouring Towns; so that one knows to a Minute when it goes off, and within a few Minutes, that it gets to the Journey's End: It goes at the Rate of four Miles an Hour for about Two-pence; it is covered, so that neither one's Person nor Cloaths suffer from the Injuries of the Weather; the Passengers either talk to one another, or sow, knit, read, &c. as every one likes best. The Canals are deep, but not broad, and present a thousand agreeable Objects to View, being diversify'd all the way with fine Country Houses, magnificent Gardens, Meadows and Villages.

The Roads here are not much better than what Nature has made them, and yet they are none of the worst; the Soil of them is not exceeding deep, and they are generally very broad, so that the Traveller may pick his Way: They are in many Parts lined with Rows of Trees or Woods, which make it very delightful in Summer. There is no Country, whose Roads have more engag'd the Care of the Legislature, and upon which more Expences have been bestowed, than the *English*; and perhaps there are few so bad; which must be imputed chiefly to the shameful Indolence, or some other Cause, of the Managers. It ought
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however to be consider'd here, that our Soil is more clayey and deep than the Soil of most other Countries; and hence come our Corn-Fields, which are the richest in the World; so that if we suffer an Inconvenience one way, that is abundantly made up to us in another.

Throughout this large Country there are *Mile-Posts* erected at proper Distances, both on the high and cross Ways: They are of no small Use to the Passengers, as they mark not only the Names, but also the Distances of Places; an Improvement which might be added to the few scatter'd Mile-Posts in *England*. In some Parts of this Country there are Sheds, with Seats in them, to shelter the Passenger from a Storm, and where he may rest himself: A *Mahometan* Piece of Charity; but it deserves to be imitated by *Christians*.

The Bridges here are not duly look'd to, tho' the Toll of them brings in Part of the Prince's Revenue: I never heard, however, of any Accident that happen'd from them. The Traveller needs be in no Concern about the Fords; for there is always a Guide, who lives on the Spot, to direct him. On the Rivers there are Ferry-Boats.

As to the Buildings of *Germany*, there are none better in *Europe*, out of *Italy*: The Town-Houses are magnificent, and far surpass those of other Countries; most of
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the Palaces and Cathedrals are *Gothic*, and discover a grand, but irregular Taste. In the Emperor's Countries, *Bavaria*, &c. which lie next to *Italy*, many of the Towns are built after the *Italian* Fashion, with large square Piazza's, adorn'd with Fountains ; the Houses have flat Roofs, and are mostly of the same Size ; many of them have fine Frontispieces, and are curiously painted on the Outside : Those of the Nobility are done in *Fresco* ; and within, adorn'd with a great deal of good Marble, the Product of the Country ; the Portico's, Stair cases, and Antichambers, full of Statues, as Gladiators, &c. Most of their rich Furniture, as well as antique Curiosities, and Cabinets of Rarities, which hardly a Prince or Nobleman of the Empire is without, they have at a vast Expence from *Italy* ; and they bring their Architects, Painters, and their Music, from the same Quarter. Their Gardens, which are magnificent, are laid out in the *Italic* Taste, tho' both their Climate and their Soil forbid it : They do not know what it is to line or wainscot their Rooms. The Towns on the *Rhine* are generally of Timber, interlaid with Brick and Plaister, and the Market-Places spacious and neat. The Houses are so contriv'd, as to face to the South, or any of the other two warm Quarters, with pretty large Windows, to have the Benefit
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of the Sun; for they think it would be to contradict Nature, were they, in their Northerly Situation, in every thing to imitate the *Italian*, who inhabits a sultry Clime. In this and most other Countries the Houses are generally of Wood or Stone, and in *England* and *Holland*, of Brick: In Convenience and Neatness the *English* Buildings surpass all others, as far as all others surpass them in Stateliness and Magnificence: The Houses in other Countries are too high to be commodious; 3, or at most 4 Stories, of which the Houses in *London* do generally consist, seem to be a just Mean; and provided the Eye of the Spectator has been accustom'd to no other, produce a pretty good Effect: When Buildings are 5 or 6 Stories high, as they are in some Countries, 9 or 10, as in others, and 14 or 15, as in others, they strike and astonish the Beholder, more than they please him; and when he considers, that in each of these Stories there lives a distinct Family, he will readily conclude how impossible it is, that there should be either much Neatness or good Neighbourhood under that Roof.

The *German* Nobility, as the Nobility of most other Nations, have their Seats generally apart from Villages and Towns, because they reckon it a Degradation to live in them, and be subject to their Laws,

or within the Smoke of their Cubans. Such of their Houses as have a low Situation, are moated about with a Draw-bridge, which military Aspect intitles them to the Name of *Chateaux* or Castles; and those of them which are seated on Hills or Eminencies, are generally call'd by the *French* or *Italian* Names of *Belvoir*, *Belvedere*, &c. on Account of the fine Prospects they yield. *Hamburg*, *Lubec*, &c. are built mostly of Brick; the Houses are exceeding high and stately; they are adorn'd with Sculpture, and cover'd with Tiles: In most Places which have suffer'd by Fire, there is an Order of their Senate's, that no Houses should be built of Wood, or cover'd with Thatch: But the Towns on the *Rhine* are still mostly of Timber, interlaid with Brick or Plaster. Almost all the Towns in *Germany* have old Fortifications, which consist only of a Wall or Rampart fac'd with Brick, and a Trench full of Water, the Gates defended by Half-Moons: But the Frontier Places in *Alsace*, and a few belonging to the King of *Prussia*, are the only ones that are regularly fortify'd, and able to hold out a Siege.

Bedding.

In *Westphalia*, the Two *Saxonies*, and the Archduchy of *Austria*, they sometimes sleep between Two Feather-beds, with the Sheets stitch'd to them; but this is done only
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by such as cannot well have Blankets, and in those Places that have few Woollen Manufactures.

The *Germans*, as all the Northern Na-^{Firing.}tions of *Europe*, except the *British*, make use of *Stoves*. The Commonalty seldom have any Chimnies but in their Kitchen; and in Winter they commonly live in their Stove-Rooms, which they heat to what Degree they please : The Women, in Imitation of the *Dutch*, have a little Stove, or wooden Box, in which there is a small earthen Pan, with a Bit of Turf; the Stove has Holes bor'd in the Top, on which the Women, putting off their Shoe or Slipper, place their Feet, by way of a Footstool; by this Means they keep themselves in a gentle Warmth all the Day long; for with this little portable Equipage they travel by Land or Water, sit behind their Counters, and in Church, from which Place the coldest Day in Winter does not detain them : If the Turf be good, it keeps alive two or three Hours; and when it is extinguish'd, they renew it. Strangers at first do not like Stoves, and complain of their giving them the Head-ach; but a little Time reconciles them to the Use of them--- After their Meal the *Germans* sometimes take a Nap; but the Southerly People, and particularly the *Italians*, always.

Diet.

The *Germans* seldom eat till Noon, when they dine : Their Tables are cover'd with a Multiplicity of Made Dishes ; they sit about an Hour and half, but a good Part of their Time is spent in Drinking ; a Thing they are so fond of, that they have not Patience till the Table be uncover'd. During Dinner and Supper, People of Quality have Concerts of Music ; they have Beef, Mutton, Veal and Lamb serv'd up in small Quantities, which are frequently carried off the Table without being touch'd ; but when the Butchers Meat is minc'd, stew'd, &c. with Greens and Pickles in small Platters, they eat of it. What the *Germans*, and all other Nations in *Europe*, are fondest of, is Venison, Bacon, Wild and Tame Fowls, Fish, Tarts, Custards, Roots, Sallads, Stew'd and Preserv'd Fruits ; most of which they have in greater Plenty and Perfection than we ; but our Butchers Meat is the best in the World, tho' some prefer the *Dutch* Veal to ours. The chief Articles of an *Italian* Meal are Deserts.

Apparel.

Antiently the *Germans*, as all other Nations, wore Skins of Wild Beasts, as the most ready and easy Covering they could meet with. Their Warriors, as hath been observ'd before, to give them the fiercer Aspect, had the Hair outward, which cover'd only their Shoulders ; and the Heads and Horns they wore upon their

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own Heads. The richer Sort painted or dy'd those Skins, and when they chose to go stark naked, did the same to their own Skins. *Herodian* says, That such of them as liv'd next the *Roman* * Provinces, had Gold and Silver interwoven in their Garments, by which, as by other Testimonies of old Historians, with regard to the *Persians*, *Greeks*, &c. it appears, that rich Dresses are no Novelty, nor the Produce of the Luxury of latter Times; but that this

* *In no respect have latter Ages more differ'd from the Antients than in Dress: Their Histories give us but little Light therein; and the Germans, whose Constancy in many Things hath been Proof against Time, hath succumbed and given way in this particular; but the Garb that is worn at this Day by the Highlanders, who inhabit the most Northerly Part of Britain, comes perhaps the nearest to the antient Garbs, and particularly that which was used by the Romans, (a Thing not a little surprizing, if it be consider'd, that almost all other Countries for a long time had the Romans in them, and were actually Roman Provinces, whereas that Part of Britain was never visited by them, but remain'd impenetrable to their Arms); their Garb consisted of a Garment or Plad, which they wore either loose, or close to their Bodies; they ordinarily used no Covering for their Head, except the Lappet of their Gown, and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain or Sun. They had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings, only, in Place of the latter, they sometimes wrapt their Legs to the Middle with silken Scarves, or a Piece of their upper Garment stitch'd together: Instead of Shoes they had only a Piece of Leather, that cover'd the Sole of the Foot, fasten'd above with Straps or Buckles — The Capuchins, the Third Order of St. Francis, have no other Shoes or Sandals; only they do not make use of Buckles, but of Straps only.*

Piece of *French* Vanity, as some love to call it, of covering Cloaths with Gold and Silver, has been practis'd in most Countries and Ages of the World.

The modern *Germans* do not differ in their Dress from other People; they have their Fashions and richest Stuffs from *Paris*, which City, by a sort of common Consent, has been the Standard for Taste and Fashions to most Nations. The Silver and Gold Lace, however, being laid upon the *German* coarse Cloth, does not produce so good an Effect as when they are laid upon *Italian* Velvets, or the fine Wool of *Spain* and *England*; but perhaps on this Occasion we may make use of a common Proverb, which says, *That it is not all Gold that glisters.*

The Women of Quality dress also much in the *French* Mode, only they do not use loose Gowns nor Paint, two things which all virtuous and sensible People find so much Fault with that Nation for. The Apparel of the *German* Ladies is exceeding modest, but rich, and they delight much in Jewels. In the Imperial Countries the Women of the better Sort wear furr'd Caps like the *Grecian* Women, and long Cloaks with Hoods, like those used among ourselves.

The *German*, as all other Northern Nations of *Europe*, except the *British*, wear much Fur, with which their Apparel is lin'd, particularly their Caps, Coats, Gloves

Gloves and Boots; nor indeed does any Part of this happy Island stand in need of any such Preservatives against excessive Cold; our Winters being both shorter, and more temperate, than those of all other Countries of the same Northern Latitude.

The Women are not allow'd, nor, if we may judge from outward Appearances, do they desire those Liberties with which the Sex of other Countries are gratify'd; they are good Housewives, submissive to their Husbands, and have not the right Hand, nor the upper End of the Table; they have a modest Gait and Behaviour; they are not saluted with a Kiss, as in other Parts, but only with a Touch of the Hand: But these and other Things are to be understood *cum Grano Salis*. The *French*, good People! have introduc'd new Maxims and Ideas of Politeness into most of the Courts, and considerable Families, both of this Country and *Italy*.

Every body has heard of the great Tun *Drinking* at *Heidelberg*, it contains 600 Hogsheads; the other, given by the late Elector Palatine, is near as big; they are both full of Wine; the latter is built as strong as some Ships, and supported by carv'd Pedestals; its Sides are adorn'd with Inscriptions, and Figures painted; there is a handsome Staircase leading to the Top, with a Gallery set round with Ballisters, above 40 Steps from the Ground — *Misson* has given a

Cut of it — The *Raht's*, or public Cellar at *Hamburg*, is full of very large Vessels: Strangers and Natives of the first Fashion go to carouse there; the Stock and Vent of Wine is prodigious, and brings in a considerable Revenue to the State; a select Number of the Magistrates have the Oeconomy and Direction of it; they have under them a Deputy or Steward, who resides in the Tavern or Cellar. *Old Hock* is the Liquor that is mostly used. There are a great many great Tuns in *Germany*; most of the Princes look upon it as a Point of State, to contend who shall have the largest Vessels in their Cellars; and Woe be to the poor Man whom the Prince carries to these Fields of *Bacchus*; for tho' Trumpets oft-times precede, and the Prince and Court attend him, it is only in order to his Funeral. The Prince, who is Master of the Ceremonies, having marshall'd them round the huge Vessel, to which they ascend by some Steps, begins by quaffing off the first Goblet, which may hold about a Quart, without so much as drawing his Breath: The jolly Company follow the Example, which is often and often repeated to them on the Part of their General, and as faithfully observ'd on theirs. Guards are commonly plac'd at the Doors, that none should make their Elopement; and the Court Ladies, who sometimes are present,
and

and actually assist at these Exercises, are new Incentives for the Stranger to acquit himself with Honour, and to do what perhaps he had never done in his Life before. Their Eyes, so long as they can keep 'em open, are fix'd upon him, that he may not play Booty with them; nor are his She-observers wanting in Duty to him on this Occasion. In the Intervals, (when there are any Intervals) the Trumpets play a Fanfarons, which do but reanimate them to the Combat. At last one or other fall, and for most part 'tis the Stranger, when he is carry'd in a solemn Procession, the Trumpets sounding, &c. This *Bacchanal* Farce sometimes ends tragically.

The Traveller who has the Honour to kiss his Highness's Hand in a private Audience, comes better off. However, at his going out of the *Presence*, he is stopp'd in the Antichamber by the *Major-domo* or Chamberlain, with a huge Silver or Gold Goblet in his Hand; which Piece of Equipage has made some mistake him for the Butler: The Prince's Health is propos'd, and it must be drank once and again, *super naculum*, as they phrase it; 'tis in vain to speak, and to declare, that you have infinite Regard for his Highness (tho' perhaps you had never heard of him before, or will think of him after).

Nor

Nor is this Custom (which one is at a Loss how to describe, and expose the Madness of) much mended in the Palaces of the Ecclesiastical Princes of both Religions. It is very well known, that the Cellars of the two *Lutheran* Bishops of *Osnabrug* and *Lubec*, are replete with very good Wine; nor are the Servants less zealous for their Master's Health, than those of other Princes. The *Germans* have also been accused of being great Eaters, but I think wrongfully.

The principal Employment or Diversion therefore of this Country is *Drinking*, which, because of the Disagreeableness of it, we shall not retouch, when we come to treat of their *Diversions* and *Vices*. We shall only observe, that they endeavour to excuse their Excess herein, by saying, That their Constitutions are stronger, and their Bodies require a larger Supply of the Creatures; that their Country is somewhat cold and moist, and that a chearful Glass is a good Preservative against several Diseases common among them; just Pleas for the plentiful Use, but none at all for the monstrous Abuse of the Juice of the Grape: And a Saying, well known in *England*, may very well be apply'd to the *Germans*, notwithstanding their strong Constitutions; *That a well-season'd Drunkard will wear long, but very many die in Seasoning.*

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The Manner of punishing Criminals here does not differ from that used in other Countries. Crimes of the blackest Sort are punish'd on the Wheel; the Malefactor is extended on his Back, on a cross Tree, with his Arms and Legs fasten'd with a Rope; the Tree is laid down on the Scaffold; the Executioner first strangles him, then with a long Iron Wedge or Pole breaks his Arms and Legs at four different Blows, and then comes the *Coup de Grace*, as they call it, which is a Blow upon the Breast, which puts him out of Pain, and dispatches him. This Death has not so much Torture in it, as is generally thought; if the Crime be very atrocious, the Criminal is not quite strangled at first, and there is an Interval of two or three Minutes betwixt each of the Blows, and four or five before the *Coup de Grace* be given; but those I saw suffer this Punishment were first quite strangled, and all the Bones dispatch'd in less than half a Quarter of an Hour.

Other Criminals are executed by cutting off their Heads, which the Executioner performs with a Sword at one Blow; and by Hanging: The Hangman, who is at the Top of the Ladder, fastens the Rope about the Criminal's Neck, and then leans with all his Weight upon his Shoulders, to put him out of Pain.

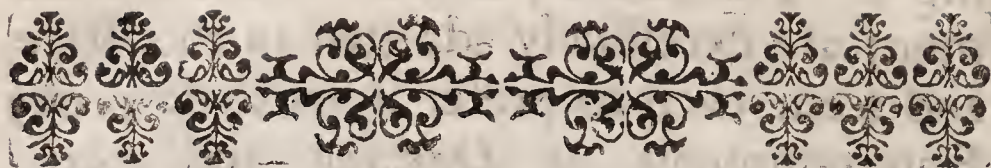
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The Punishment by Whipping is in this Manner: Upon a Scaffold they erect a Post, to which they tie the Criminals Hands, stretch'd up as high as they can; and putting an Iron round their Middle, give them so many Lashes with Rods as the Judges appoint. To this Punishment, that of the *Strappa-Corda* at Rome answers; it is not capital; the Person is tied with his two Hands together to a Rope, by which he is raised 15 Feet from the Ground; and is let fall on a sudden, so that he generally becomes a Cripple for Life.

In *Morocco*, for Robbery or Murder, they cut off the Legs and Arms of the Person, and turn him out into the Highway, where he feeds as well as he can; this is done in *Terrorem*. Were this, or Breaking on the Wheel, or any other Punishment besides Hanging, which is made a Jest of in *England*, inflicted on great Criminals, it might perhaps have a good Effect. All Nations, even those who have nothing of Cruelty in their Nature, think there ought to be a Difference made in the Punishment of a horrid Murderer, or notorious Robber, who has long spread Terror over a whole County or Province, and a poor Man, who has, perhaps thro' Necessity, stolen some Trifle. Here our affected Tenderness or Delicacy ought to give way, not only to Justice, but also to good Policy. I would
not

not be an Advocate for Cruelty; but were we, on daring Criminals, only to commute Hanging for some other Punishment, not more cruel, but attended with Circumstances and Marks of lasting Infamy, perhaps it might be a Means to diminish the Number of Executions at *Tyburn*, which is greater, I am confident, than in one half, perhaps in all *Europe* besides. The Commonness of a Punishment, tho' Death be in it, does very much lessen Mens Fear of it. Hanging, if one may so express it, is a perfect Drug in *England*; and I have known some, who could see a Cart-full of merry Fellows pass on to *Tyburn*, and even be present at the Tragi-comedy there, who yet could not be Witnesses of the smallest Acts of Cruelty on any other Occasion.

The *Germans*, and all other Nations, allow their Malefactors Ministers, to wait upon them in the Prison, and at the Place of Execution. In *Italy*, and most other *Roman-catholic* Countries, there are *Confraternities of Comforters*, made up of Cardinals and Priests, into which Princes and Persons of Quality are admitted, who often wait upon the poor Wretches in Prison, and do them all the charitable Offices in their Power.



The DIVERSIONS of the Germans,

Compared with those of other People.

Chess.

WITH regard to House-games, the *Chess*, at which the *Germans* are very expert, may be reckon'd the chief. One or two of their Princes have writ very elaborate Treatises on it, wherein they have accounted for its Original, Laws*, &c.

Gaming.

In general most of those Diversions and Entertainments which are establish'd in *France*, are in Vogue here; and some of them, were it possible, even in a greater Degree, such as *Cards* and *Dice*; but in several Parts they allow no Actions for Debts above a certain Sum contracted by Game-

* I believe, there are very few People, except the *Germans*, who could make a Diversion of a Thing that requires such infinite Thought and Study. A *Socrates*, a *Scipio*, and a *Lelius*, seem'd to have truer Notions of Human Nature; those great Men, when they would unbend their Minds, thought their Pastimes could not be easy and light enough: They used to take Part in the Diversions of the Children of the Neighbourhood, and to amuse themselves with gathering Shells on the Sea Coast.

ing*. The Ladies, as well as the Gentlemen, are excessively addicted to this Vice, and seem even to prefer it to these pretty Entertainments of *Dancing* and *Musick*, which seem to be peculiar to the Sex, and to add a new Lustre to their Charms.

Assemblies are frequent here, but not so much as in *France* and *Italy*, where ^{*Assemblies.*} there is not a Town without one.

With regard to *Plays* and *Shews*, the *Plays.* Germans are much changed in their Sentiments since *Tacitus*, who says, that they valued these so little, that when two Noblemen of the *Frisii* went on an Embassy to *Rome*, and were brought into *Pompey's* Theatre, they took no Delight in the Plays, but inquired who were the Knights and Senators. At this Day, there's hardly a Court of any Note without a *French Comedy*, or an *Italian Opera*, the Charges of which are generally defray'd by the Prince. Thither Strangers of any Fashion are carried with great Politeness.

One of the chief Recreations without-^{*The Wa-*} doors of the Gentry, is to go all the ^{*ters.*}

* *The King and Court of France game prodigiously. The young Monarch divides his leisure Hours betwixt the Forests and the Gaming-table. The Governor of Paris, and another Gentleman, who have a Grant for licensing all Manner of Gaming, have farm'd it out, and get 6000 l. a piece by it, clear Money, which is prodigious.*

Summer

Summer long to some neighbouring Places, where they use the *Waters*; where there are great Rooms, Gaming-tables, Balls, Concerts, and Plays. And there are generally some Princes there, who make Entertainments for the Gentry.

Music is as much cultivated in *Germany*, as in *Italy* itself.

Sleds.

In Winter the principal Divertisement of the *Germans*, and other Northern People, is riding in *Sleds*, of which there are various Sorts; some are open, and run by Springs; others are form'd like the *Roman* Triumphal Chariots, drawn by a Horse or some wild Beast brought up for the Purpose, adorn'd with fine Trappings, as Ribbands, Feathers, and Bells: Others are push'd forward by a long Pole, which a Man on Skates has in his Hand. Frequently the Princes with their Courts use this Pastime, and run Races with those Machines on the Ice or Snow, when it is hard enough. They are well wrapt up in Fur.

Tournaments.

Tournaments, a martial Diversion of the middle Ages, not only in *Germany*, where it had its Original, and was triumphant, but likewise in most other Countries in *Europe*, is now in a manner obsolete. In the Galleries and Armory-Chambers of several Princes, there are to be seen the Effigies of many famous Tilters on Horse-back

back in Armour, with all the Ornaments used at Tournaments. These Sports were first instituted in 638, by Emperor *Henry the Fowler*. None were admitted, but the antient Nobility : All Bastards, Traitors, Oppressors of Widows and Orphans, Hereticks, Cowards, Ignoble, and such as had offended Ladies in Word or Deed, were excluded, and but one of a Family was admitted at a Time. Princes were allowed four Squires (by way of Seconds) ; Counts and Barons, three ; Knights, two ; and Gentlemen, one. Such as enter'd the Lists, gave in their Names and Quality at the President's Lodge, in Presence of three Heralds, to whom he gave his Helmet, Lance, and Sword, and after Confession enter'd the List. Their Horses were to be without Defect, and their Furniture according to Rule ; and, after Performance, the Judges gave Sentence. The Conqueror had the Prize given him by the Prince that furnish'd it, or the Lady for whom he ran, and whose Colours he wore (for each Lady had her Knight). But these Pastimes were abolish'd afterwards, as *Fr. Modius*, in his *Pandecta Triumphalia*, informs us, upon an unlucky Accident which happen'd in 1403, when the *Franconians* and *Hessians* having challenged one another to these Exercises, seventeen of the *Franconian* Nobility, and nine of the *Hessian*,

sian, were kill'd on the Spot. The Court of *Saxony*, I think, is the only one where they have been kept up. The late Elector (King of *Poland*) was fond of all those military Exercises, wherein he might display his Prowess, and Strength of Body.

Hunting.

The *Germans* favourite Recreation is *Hunting*, which they go about in a Manner very different from ours: Vast Preparations of new Liveries, rich Field Equipages, and *sylvan* Music, are made; and the Prince, with a numerous Retinue, sets out as if he was going to encounter and triumph over a dangerous Enemy. The Fox and Hare are hunted, but not so much as with us; so that the Hares frequently fall to the Share of the Peasants, who by a Gun or Snares kill them, and sell them privately to whoever will buy them. The Deer and wild Boars, which are the principal Prey, are hunted in many different Manners. Besides huge Mastiffs, which resemble Greyhounds, but much bigger and stronger, the Hunters are completely arm'd with Guns, Lances, Cutlances. Sometimes the Scene of Battle is a large empty Spot of Ground, surrounded with Forests, in the Centre whereof there is a Summer-house for the Ladies to see the Sport from; thither the Game is driven. The Openings are immediately block'd up, or set with Nets, so that there's no Retreating

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ing for the Boar; he is either kill'd, or hamper'd in the Nets; in the latter Case the Hunters ride about him, and having pinn'd down his Head and Feet, they bind him so about with strong Cords, that he is not able to stir; then they roll him into a great wooden Chest: The Knots of the Cords are so contrived, that with one Pull they may be untied. The Boar is carried Home, and kill'd and eat; for in several Places, and particularly in the Neighbourhood of *Vienna*, they are reckon'd very good Meat: Or if they have a mind to hunt him again, they let him out at a Trap-door made on Purpose. Not unlike to this Machine is our Deercart, or Waggon in which the Stag is carried Home alive, after Hunting. We probably had it from the *Germans*, who are acknowledg'd to be the most expert Huntsmen in the World. Most Princes and Noblemen in *Europe*, who are Lovers of the Sport, have of them.

Sometimes they dig Holes or Pits, which they cover over with Turf or Boughs of Trees, into which the unwary Beast falling, is easily kill'd.

There are wild Bulls or Oxen in some Parts of *Germany*; they are hunted with a great Number of Horsemen, who kill them with Darts. While he runs at one, another darts him behind; and as he turns

about to pursue him, they dart him so by Turns, till the Beast being tired with pursuing so many Assailants, falls down, and is easily taken and kill'd. The Hunter, when run at, has no more to do but hold out a Piece of red Cloth, against which the Beast having an Antipathy, he forthwith leaves him.

'Tis usual here to stuff the Skins of such Beasts as are of an extraordinary Size, or to hang up their Horns and Pictures in their Palaces.

There is hardly a Nobleman here but has a Company of Huntsmen, who are very chargeable to him; they are cloath'd in Green, the Livery of the Woods; and have their Lodges at the Entrance of the Forests; they are generally more consider'd here, than those of their Rank elsewhere. They always attend the Court, when they hunt; for since Count *Serini* was kill'd by a Boar, they seldom attack them singly.

Fowling.

The Forests, Heaths, and Marshes, afford great Plenty of Fowl for the Gun; such as Pheasants, Woodcocks, Wild-geese, Wild-ducks, &c. Many of the Princes divert themselves with the Gun. King *George I.* of *Great Britain* was fond of this Pastime, and the present Emperor is reckon'd a good Marksman. At *Luxemburg*, he has a House of Pleasure situate in the Middle of a Pond or Marsh, whence

whence he shoots the wild Beasts, as they come to drink.

The Nobility of *Austria*, besides Hunt-^{Hawking}ing, frequently take the Diversion of ^{and Fish-}Hawking and Fishing, to which the Country naturally invites them.

At the Court of *Bavaria* there is a sort ^{Fairs.} of Carnival: But that Diversion, which is peculiar to *Italy*, is supply'd here by *Fairs*. The Fairs of *Francfort* and *Leipsic*, which last two or three Weeks, are the most celebrated in *Europe*, and are resorted to by the most illustrious Company, Princes, Electors, and sometimes crown'd Heads, who not only look on, and purchase many fine Rarities, but also masquerade it in the Streets, and divert themselves many other Ways. The *Leipsic* Fair abounds with all sorts of rich Curiosities, brought thither by Merchants of most Nations in the World, who generally have great Vent for their Wares. At the Fair of 1737, the several Sorts of Goods enter'd at the Custom-house, were reckon'd to amount to the Value of near 5 Millions of Pounds. The King and Queen of *Poland*, who laid out large Sums, the Dukes of *Saxe-Gottha*, *Weisenfels*, *Mersburg*, &c. were present. The late Kings of *Poland* and *Prussia* used often to honour the *Leipsic* Fairs with their Presence. Fairs with us are under a sort of Disgrace, and

are only resorted to by the Vulgar; a Gentleman, unless it be to buy a good Horse, disdains to be seen at them.

Prize-fighting, Wrestling, Boxing, Running, Jumping, and the Battles of Animals, viz. Bull-baiting, Dog and Cock-fighting, which are the Diversions of our Vulgar, are hardly known out of *Britain*. Foreigners are very severe upon us for taking Delight in such bloody Sports, and thence conclude we must be naturally cruel; a Conclusion seemingly just enough, tho' false in Fact; for there are few Nations who have less Barbarity in their Natures, than the Natives of this Island*.

When Strangers visit us, the greatest Novelty that can be shewn them is Horse-racing, with which Spectacle they seem to be more surpris'd than taken. They are

* Ringing of Bells or Chiming is another Exercise peculiar to our Vulgar; it is not known out of England. 'Tis surprising that those who have treated of the Lungs and Stomach, have not recommended this Exercise; it must be sovereign against several Diseases incident to those Parts. The Antients, who were so nice in the Exercises for the Preservation of Health, might have saved themselves no small Trouble, had they known any thing of Chiming. It might, in good measure, have supply'd the whole Education of the Athletæ, and all that excessive Care and Expence, which Pliny was at during the Course of his Life, for the sake of his Lungs and Stomach; a very minute Detail whereof he hath given us in his Epistles, and particularly in the 36th Ep. of his 9th Book.

astonished

astonished at the Swiftneſs of the Horſes, both on this Occaſion, and in hunting the Hare or Stag. In the Street *del Corſo* at *Rome*, in Time of the Carnival, the *Barbary* Horſes run Races; but theſe are childiſh, if compared to the Entertainments at *Newmarket*. Every body knows that *England*, for ſome Time paſt, has furniſh'd moſt of the Kings and Princes of *Europe* with Horſes and Dogs, as *Norway* does with Falcons.





OF THE
VIRTUES *and* VICES of the Germans,
Compar'd with those of other People.

THE Germans in antient Histories are celebrated for their Love of Liberty, which glorious Passion has suffer'd an Abatement in these latter Times.

*Their
Steadiness.*

They are steady and constant in their Humours; they are not given to Change, or to promote Alterations in the State: The Generality of the People can with Patience and Submission endure the most rigid Governments. These (passive) Virtues* are still retain'd by most Nations of Europe, that came from Germany, if you except the Inhabitants of Great Britain, who indeed still retain most of the German

* *These Virtues are ambiguous, and are either praiseworthy, or otherwise, according to the Measures of them, and the Systems of Laws, and Forms of Governments, under which Men live: Which Laws, however, must be always founded upon the immutable and eternal Laws of Nature. The Peasantry, &c. of Germany, are patient and submissive perhaps to a Fault, and discover rather a Disposition to Slavery, than a rational Submission to Providence; but the Privileges of Human Nature are not understood in this Country.*

Virtues,

Virtues, which they brought over with them, but these last. It has, both by ourselves and others, been often observ'd, that no Government will long please us, being too much addicted to hope for better Days in other public Circumstances; and we are the worst People in the World to bear a remiss Government, or a rigid severe one, especially if not exactly regulated by Laws.

We need not insist on the *Valour* of the *Valour*.
Germans, to which some Nations of *Europe* owe their Liberty at this Day, and almost all of them might have done the same, had they known to keep the inestimable Blessing, as well as the Assertors of it knew to procure it to them. Every one who is never so little vers'd in the History of the middle Ages, knows, that after the *Romans* had ravag'd and enslav'd most of the Kingdoms of the World, and kept them a long time in Chains, the *Goths* arose, and broke the Power of the *Roman* Empire, and sack'd the Imperial City, and wrested the Provinces from her, and she herself became Part of the *Gothic* Kingdom: And where-ever that glorious People, and their Countrymen the *Franks*, *Saxons*, *Vandals*, &c. came and conquer'd, they made good Laws, and establish'd mild and limited Governments on the *Ruins of Tyranny*: On which account the
Germans

Germans are to be reckon'd, not only the Origin and Authors, but likewise the first Deliverers of most Nations at this Day in *Europe* *.

As to later Instances of the military Virtues of this People, it may be farther urg'd, that hitherto none of their war-like Neighbours have been able to wrest the Imperial Dignity from them; the Image and Representation of the Majesty of the *Roman Empire* are still preserv'd in the Person of their Emperor, and in their

** It is true, most of those Nations, as the French, Spaniards, Italians, Danes, who once had their States, &c. and were in every respect as free as Britons, have lost their Liberty, some one way, and some another: And it is as true, that there is a certain famous Island in the World, where, were the Principles of some of her Natives to take place, she would be in the same miserable Situation. Europe does not credit it, nor will Posterity believe it, that in a free happy Nation, there shou'd be found so much as one, to plead the Cause of Tyranny; far less, that there should be Numbers both in her Church and her Schools, that have employ'd much Learning and Parts to prove her to be in a State of Slavery; that her Government is an absolute Monarchy, both by Conquest and Inheritance; that her Kings have voluntarily circumscrib'd their own Power; that before the Conquest, the Saxon and Danish Kings had not formal States or Parliaments; and that her People ought to take it as an Act of Grace, that their Kings have consented to govern them by Parliaments; in fine, that the Word of God (of a God whose Essence is Love and Mercy) should be brought in, to authorize a worthless and wretched Man's butchering his Fellow-creatures, who are made after the Image of God, without being resisted or punished for his laying waste the Human Species.*

Diet:

Diet: And if at any Time, other powerful Nations, as the *Swedes* and *French*, seem'd an Over-match for the *Germans*, that was chiefly, if not only, owing to the *German* Princes themselves; several whereof, as the *Saxons* and *Brandenburgers*, join'd *Gustavus Adolphus*, whom they had call'd in to their Assistance against the Emperor, who threaten'd the Liberties and Religion of *Germany*; and it is well known, that *Lewis XIV.* never wanted for able Allies in the Empire. In his first War with the *Dutch*, a Bishop of *Munster* alone gave a mighty Diversion on the Side of *Guelderland*, which facilitated that Monarch's over-running the Country: And in the last general War, what a noble Ally had he in the Elector of *Bavaria*, who made the Emperor himself to tremble within the Walls of *Vienna*? Not to mention the Elector of *Cologne*, and other useful Allies, or the many thousand *German* Soldiers that inlist in the Armies of *France*, for the sake of better Pay: But more of this, when we come to treat of the Military State and Strength of this Country, compar'd with that of *France*, *Great Britain*, &c.

The *Germans* are justly celebrated for *Sincerity*. their *Sincerity* and *Friendship*: Flattery, Back-biting, and the like ungenerous and unmanly Vices, are little known among them; their

their great Spirits will not suffer them to stoop to these little Vices. Their Honesty is accompanied with Kindness, and their Plainness with Civility.

Modesty. With regard to themselves and their Country, they are perhaps the *modestest* People in *Europe*; They hate Boasting, and on all Occasions they do Justice to others, who, on their Part, do not always make Returns. National Partiality and Selfishness, at the Expence of one's Neighbour, are things that are generally laid to our Door; but 'tis but too common to most Nations to over-value themselves; and our Liberty, Wealth, and several other Advantages, with which we are highly distinguish'd from most other People, must apologize for, or at least extenuate this national Defect; nevertheless, tho' it be perhaps impossible intirely to divest ourselves of it, yet, did we not so flagrantly display it in our contemptuous Opinion of other Nations, we could not fail to shine out in a completer Light, and appear not only great, but aimiable in the Eyes of other People.

Civility. Their *Civility* and *good Manners* are a Mean betwixt the excessive Complaisance and Ceremony of some People, and the Coarseness and Boorishness of others: The Courtesy of the *French*, who are to be found in all Parts of the Empire, temper'd
with

with the native Virtues of the *Germans*, render this People complete, as to their *Manner*. In *Italy* you have Ceremony, in *Spain* Haughtiness, in *Holland* Stiffness, in other Parts Assurance, Pertness and Affectation, instead of good Manners. The *German* Nobility and Ministers at Foreign Courts, are remarkable for a noble Address.

The Humanity, Bounty and Hospi-^{Hospita-}tal-^{lity.}ity of the *Germans*, so frequently applauded by *Diodorus* and *Tacitus*, are still cultivated by their Descendents: Strangers are liberally entertain'd by them according to their Ability: They invite them kindly to their Feasts, attend them from one Place to another, and reckon it a Crime to deny Lodging to any body: Strangers of any Fashion are invited to Court, conducted to the Theatres, Assemblies, and other publick Places of Resort; they have Presents of Wine, and other Things, sent to their Lodgings, by the Prince, or the Magistrates of free Cities: Their Health is daily inquired after: In the Streets, and other public Places, they are honoured with the Wall, and with other Marks of Respect, by all Ranks. The same is done in *Poland*; and I have heard some, who have seen much of the World, say that they thought *Ireland* came next: But where else to find this noble Virtue, they were at a Loss. It is certain, it

is not known in the *United Provinces*, where the Stranger is used with Insolence by the Porters, without receiving any Satisfaction from the Magistrate: In the *Austrian Netherlands* it is somewhat better: The current Money in *France* is Civility; but the People desire to be excus'd from being at any real Trouble or Expence upon you: The *Spaniards* and *Portugueze* cannot endure so much as the Sight of Strangers; nor do Strangers ever desire a second Sight of them: The *Italian* has more Curiosity, but not a Grain more of Humanity: The *Turk*, in spite of the *Alcoran*, is hospitable, and a *Janisary-Guide* faithful to you, to the last Drop of his Blood: The *Russian* is insolent both to Strangers, and to one another: The *Dane* and *Swede* wou'd if they could, so that one must take the Will for the Deed: In *Britain* Foreigners complain that they are over-lookt by the Great, and insulted by the Vulgar; the Capital, the Centre of Politeness in other Countries, is the Scene where the Barbarity is acted, and the Stranger in the public Streets, as it were, made run the Gantlope: If he be just arrived from a Place the other Side of the Water, call'd *Paris*, the Change is so astonishing, that he is ready to believe he has really got into an *Inchanted Island* *---But what Pity is

* *We can refer this to no other Cause than our Situation in an Island, remote from the Commerce of the rest*

is it, that Dirt and Spots should be seen on so noble a Picture? The Stranger, on his Arrival in our River, sees Fleets of Ships equal in Value to half a Kingdom; and a Metropolis the greatest, and perhaps the most opulent in *Europe*: He carries his Views farther, and sees Liberty on the Throne; a numerous Nobility, rich, generous, humane; a Commonalty wealthy, industrious; a beautiful and well-cultivated Country; a Peasantry free, laborious; and Marks of Plenty and Abundance under the Roof of the very Cottages. Many of these charming Wonders are new to him: But before he can sufficiently contemplate and admire them, he is disgusted, and, as it were, driven out of the Kingdom, by the Neglect of some, and the Barbarity of the rest.

A People so kind to Strangers as the *Charity*. Germans are, cannot well be suppos'd to be forgetful of their Poor and Needy; and if an Object is dismiss'd from the Door without being reliev'd, which is a very rare Thing, on barely bidding *God* bless him, or save him, he instantly retires, and goes to another House. There are several good charitable Establishments at *Hamburg*, which were taken Notice of in our brief Description

rest of the World: Add to this, the Catches of satirical and little Pens, who give us very wild and false Ideas of the rest of Mankind, as if it were impossible to do Justice to ourselves without depreciating all others.

of

of that *Imperial* City ; they are to the Number of 8 or 9, among which we cannot omit mentioning these two, as deserving the Imitation of other People : The first is the common Pest-house, where such as have infectious Distempers, as the Plague, the small Pox &c. are taken so great Care of, by the City Physicians and Surgeons, that People of the best Rank come thither for the Cure of such Distempers. The other is a large and sumptuous Hospital, built in 1632, where there is a Physician and Surgeon, with necessary Medicines for poor Strangers and Travellers, that fall sick or lame. Of the same Kind are the new Foundations already made, or intended to be made, in *Westminster, Winchester, Bristol, and Gloucester* : Their good Examples, it is not to be doubted, will be soon follow'd by all the great Towns in the Kingdom : There are moreover Hospitals at *Hamburg*, and several other Cities, for the Use of the Poor of the neighbouring Villages and Hamlets. The Work-houses for such as want Employment, and for obliging sturdy Vagrants, and loose Persons of both Sexes, to labour, are frequent here, as elsewhere. The public Manufacture of knit Stockings at *Hamburg*, deserves particular Mention and Imitation, as 'tis an Employment fit for Women, Children, and the Sick themselves, and so useful as to employ all the Poor ; so
that

that there are very few Beggars in the Streets: It is the Care of the State; the proper Officers of each Parish carry Wool to-card, and Worsted, to the Houses of the Poor, and bring away their Work, for which they are punctually pay'd every Week: Thus the Poor and Sickly, far from being a Burden, contribute to the Advancement of the Manufactures and Wealth of the State.

The Hospital and Free School at *Hall*, in the Dominions of the King of *Prussia*, is famous all over *Europe*, its Foundation and Maintenance being next to miraculous*.

* *An amazing Account of this Hospital is given in a little Book call'd, Pietas Hallensis, translated by Dr. Woodward, and printed in London in 1706. 'Twas originally written in High Dutch, by Augustus Hermannus Frank, Professor in Divinity in the University of Hall, and Minister there, who was the Director of this pious Foundation: It seems to be written with a great Air of Integrity, and unaffected Modesty, and contains an historical Narration of the wonderful Footsteps of divine Providence, in carrying on this noble Work: The Beginning was mean, from a little Alms-Box fixed at the Minister's Study Door; the Mites were inconsiderable, that were at first dropt into it; the sorry Funds hardly afforded a few Books for the poor Children, till such seasonable and unexpected Supplies came in, as to make up so fair and large a School and Hospital, and sort of University, as no Age hath before seen, nay, and after all, to maintain it, and improve it with no settled Endowment, but contingent Presents, and occasional Contributions only.*

The Charity of the *English* is equal to their Abilities, which are very great: Every Parish maintains its own Poor at a vast Expence; which however might be diminished, were there more Encouragement given to Work-Houses, which take the Poor at one half of what they stand the Parish. These Parish Dues run so high in *London*, as to distress many Families, and render House-keeping there very expensive. The Hospitals of *St. Bartholomew**, *Bethlem*,

* One Year with another, in *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, betwixt 4 and 5000 Persons, as well Foreigners as Natives, are cur'd, and several of them reliev'd with Money, to carry them to their Habitations; about 300 die. — In *St. Thomas's* about an equal Number are cured and reliev'd in like manner, and 300 die. At *Bethlem*, in a Year, about 140 distracted Persons are admitted, of which 100 are cur'd, and 30 die. — There are 11000 Children boarded and educated in *Christ's Hospital*, 120 put out Apprentices, 10 or 12 of them to Commanders of Ships, and a like Number usually die in the Hospital. The Design of the *English Hospitals* exceed, as the Expence, the OEconomy and Treatment of them, do equal, the grandest in *France* and *Italy*. *Stephen's Hospital* in *Dublin*, for the Maintenance and Cure of poor, sick, and diseased Persons, is a late Foundation; and tho' the Building be not yet quite finish'd, in the Year 1736, there were cur'd and discharg'd 214; buried, after much Charges in their Illness, 23; remain'd under Cure 40; and besides, these who were Inmates, there were cured and relieved of Externs, who came daily to the Hospital, near 500, to be dress'd and advis'd in their several Ailments. (A more necessary Establishment cou'd not be divis'd, in a City and a Country, that abounds with greater Numbers of poor, sickly, and deplorable Creatures, than any other Country perhaps in the World besides.)

Christ-

Christ-church, and *St. Thomas*, are so well both manag'd and endow'd, by the Royal Founder, and the great Charities of the Citizens of *London*, that they may be reckon'd amongst the Noblest in *Europe*; to which may be added, the Hospitals of *Greenwich* and *Chelsea*, which are not carried on and maintain'd, but at a vast annual Supply granted by Parliament*. The great Progress which the Free Schools, where the Children are educated, cloath'd, put out Apprentices, and to Services, have made since 1697, the Year, we may say, of their Commencement, is surprizing; they are so much the Care of the Nation, that Anniversaries are celebrated; and the Bishops of the Church preach Sermons, in Praise of these excellent Institutions†.

The Charity of the *Dutch* exceeds their Abilities: It consists chiefly in three Things; in their Care to set the Poor at Work, to provide for such as are not able, in well endow'd Hospitals, and by due Correction and

* *The annual Supply for Greenwich Hospital is 10000 l. and that for the Out-Pensioners of Chelsea, for the Years 1735, near 19000 l. 1736, above 24000 l. and 1737 near 29000 l.*

† *From the Appendix to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln's excellent Sermon, Anno 1735, it appears, there were in London 132 Schools: Boys in them 3158; Girls 1965, in all 5123. The Number of Children educated since their Beginning to 1734, is 21399; of which 8678 have been put out Apprentices, and 7598 to Services, the rest provided for by their Parents, &c.*

and otherwise, to compel the Vagrant and the Idle to earn their own Living in Houses appointed for the Purpose. This last is put in Execution with so much wholesome Severity, that one may live several Years in the Country without ever meeting a Beggar: But the Wisdom made use of in defraying the vast Expences of these charitable Foundations, is not less conspicuous than the Charity itself, and does well deserve to be imitated by other People: For besides what is given towards them, by well-dispos'd Persons, and Part of the Revenues of some former Monasteries, they impose several little Taxes, as a Penny upon every one that passes through the Gate after Candle-light; upon Appointments at Taverns, or any other Publick House, where they have Boxes to put in Forfeitures from those that do not keep their Time for the Use of the Poor; and at every Bargain, something is reserv'd for the same Use: To which must be added, what is collected in Churches, and weekly, by

The other Charity Schools in England are in Number 1329, the Boys educated therein 19506, Girls 3915: The Schools in Scotland are 109, the Boys 3009, Girls 1047, the Schools in Ireland 161, Boys 2406, Girls 600; but in these 3 Years past, the Protestant Schools instituted for the sake of the Popish Natives, are much increas'd in Number, owing in great measure to the indefatigable Care of the Bishop of Dromore. Total in England, Scotland, and Ireland, Schools 1738, Children educating 35606.

the

the Hospital Officers from the Inhabitants at their Doors: But here there is no Affessment or Compulsion; but every one gives as his Ability or charitable Disposition inclines him: He puts his Alms with his own Hand into a long Purse or Bag, which the Collector holds out to him, so that God only and himself are privy to his Alms. But the greatest Relief which the Poor have, comes from a Quarter that one could least expect it, and yet that can best spare it; the Play-Houses, Mountebanks, Rope-dancers and Music-booths, pay the third Penny; and in some Cities, as *Amsterdam*, half the Money receiv'd: At the Play-House at *Amsterdam* (which does not take so much Money in a Week as *Drury-Lane* sometimes in a Night) 'tis reckon'd, above 6000 *l.* is yearly collected for the Use of the Poor *: In that City alone there are near 21000 maintain'd

* Suppose only three Theatres in London, the Opera, and two Play-Houses; in the former allow Salaries of 300 *l.* yearly to each Voice, 500 to the Head Performer or Manager, 2400 to the Orchestre, supposing it to be compos'd of 24 Instruments, and 200 *l.* every acting Night to the Charges of the House. To the Play-Houses allow a Benefit Night, or 200 *l.* to each Actor, and 500 to the Manager, 1000 or 1200 to the Music, and 40 *l.* to the Charges of the House, for each Night's Performing; the State, at a moderate Computation, might save a yearly Revenue of betwixt 30 and 40000 *l.* to be laid out on the Poor, and the Charitable Foundations both in City and Country: Notwithstanding which, our Theatres, as they do well deserve in all civiliz'd Countries, might be maintain'd in all their Glory.

yearly; its *Gast-House* or Hospital for the Sick, deserves a long Description; but we shall only observe, that there's no need of being recommended to it: The Door is open to all Comers, the *Dutch* ask no Questions, but receive every one there for God's sake; even young Women, who have had a Misfortune, are well lookt after, the Children put out to the Nurse, and the Mothers no more troubled with them: This they do, not to encourage Libertinage, but to prevent Murders. There is another Hospital, where all poor Travellers, without Distinction, are lodg'd and entertain'd for three Nights, and no longer. The Hospital Children are so tender in the Eye of the Government, that when any of them have Occasion to travel, the public *Track-Skuyts*, or *Passage-Boats*, are oblig'd to carry them *gratis*, upon producing a Ticket from the House, to which they belong. In fine, King *Charles II.* on seeing the Number, the Magnificence and Neatness of the Charity Houses of this Country, was us'd to say, That the Charities of the *Dutch* were sufficient to protect the *Republic*, and preserve it from the Arms and Designs of all its Neighbours: Strange, that a Prince, who reason'd so wisely, should have acted so contrary, by nextways engaging himself to the *French* King, in order to the Deletion of that very Republic!

I had almost forgot to observe, that almost in every Town there is a Society of Burghers, &c. who engage to support one another on their happening to fail in the World: The Fund for this is raised insensibly, by each Member's paying a Trifle weekly †. If any thing can surpass the Charity of the *United Provinces*, it must be that of *France*: The Hospital General of *Paris* is, I believe, without a Rival in any Kingdom in the World: It consists of 3 distinct Houses, in which commonly are reckon'd about 11 or 12000 Poor; those pinch'd in Circumstances have no more to do but present themselves, and immediately they are receiv'd, where, beside their Lodging, their Provision amounts to about 7 Sols a Day: All Nations are receiv'd, and all treated alike; they send not a poor Creature from Parish to Parish: For the Sick there are many Hospitals; the most famous was the *Hôtel Dieu*, the largest in the World, which was burnt to the Ground in 1737; the Loss being computed at near 50000*l.* Sterling: Every Body was receiv'd

† There is a like Society of Tradesmen and others at St. Albans; they pay three-pence every Week to the common Box; this Trifle enables them to maintain their Members disabled to work, through Accidents, Sickness, or old Age, by allowing them 7*s.* a Week. This is the only Confraternity of this sort, I think, in England; 'twere to be wish'd there were more, it wou'd give no small Ease to Parishes, and be a more genteel Way to support unfortunate Tradesmen.

there, *Protestant, Turk, Jew*; there were 4 or 5000 at a Time; it buried them when dead, as well as cherish'd them when living. The Hospital for Foundlings and Bastards prevents infinite Murders from the Hands of their abandon'd Parents; besides, every Parish has its Hospital and Charity Schools: They have also in every Church an Iron Box, for receiving the private Charities of the *Pauvres Honteux*, the *Bashful Poor*; a refin'd Branch of Charity, directly opposite to the *Badges*, which the Poor are compell'd to wear in several Parishes in *England*.

As the general Belief of the *Roman-catholic* World is, That Charity does *absolutely* cover a Multitude of Sins, and merit Heaven and eternal Happiness, it is no Wonder that the Poor should be extraordinarily look'd to by them; for that Man, who did firmly believe these Things, would be a Fool, some time or other, not to part with a large Share, nay and even *sell all that he has, and give to the Poor**. But it

* The late Czar, leaving Britain, took with him not only the Models of our Ships, but also the Scheme that was then newly projected of establishing Charity-Schools; which, upon Return to his own Country, he order'd to be erected in all Parts of his vast Empire, which he enforced by an Edict, That none should be married, who could not read the Bible. — So differently did this wonderful Genius think from some, who think it of no Importance how ignorant the servile Part of Mankind be brought up; whereas he endeavour'd to promote Know-

it is Time to return from this Digression, (which nothing but the Importance, and perhaps Usefulness of the Matter can apologize for) referring the Reader to a complete Treatise on Hospitals, Free-schools, &c. which perhaps will appear, giving an Account of the Origin, Building, Founders, Benefactors, Revenues, Government, Rules, and every Thing relating to those charitable Foundations, in all the Countries of the World.

In the Cleanliness of their Linen and their Houses, the *Germans* observe a Mean betwixt the excessive Niceness of the *Dutch*, and the Dirtiness of other People. In this Particular the *English* come next to the *Dutch*, and seem to have hit on the just Medium.

The *German* Women are distinguish'd for those Virtues which do best adorn the Sex. Their Reservedness, Chastity, Love of Home, have been taken Notice of before. Many of them have fine Voices, and play on musical Instruments, so that there's hardly a Family where they mayn't have Concerts when they have a mind. They hate Idleness, and are always amusing themselves with something. They are

Knowledge and Religion in the lowest Conditions of Life, as a Means of making his Nation a flourishing and happy People, and himself a great and glorious Monarch.

pious,

pious, and are very seldom absent from Church, in which Place both Prince and People behave with great Decency and seeming Concern. The *Roman-catholic* Ladies of the first Rank here, as in all other Countries that are in Communion with Rome, go every Week visiting the Prisons and Hospitals, carrying Refreshments and Necessaries with them. The *Protestant* Ladies consecrate most of their Time and Expence to Quadrille and the Opera. The Women here, tho' they have good Sense, and are well enough qualify'd for Conversation, yet are they rarely visited by the Men, who seem to be fondest of the Bottle*.

*Their
Indolence
and Lu-
xuries.*

With regard to the Defects and Vices of the *Germans*; the Indolence and Indifference of the great ones, with respect

* With regard to the Qualifications of the Women of the different Countries of Europe, that famous Italian Wit, Gregorio Leti says, 'Tis enough, provided that, in Italy, a Girl know how to play on the Guittar; that in France, she know how to take a young Fellow under the Arm, and walk with him; that in Spain, she know how to dance with Castagnets; that in the Netherlands and England, she know how to imitate the French Mode in Apparel and Discourse; that in Switzerland, she know how to sit at Table, with her Hands roll'd up together in a Napkin; and that in Germany, she know how to go to Church with her Eyes fixt on the Ground. That's enough, says he, provided they be but fit for Generation and Childbearing, pure che habbea un Ventre per la Generatione, e per il parto. RAGUALI HISTORICHI E POLITICI, Amstel. 1699,

to the Improvement of the Country, and the Prosperity of the Subject, are perhaps greater here than in the most absolute Governments. This we are to ascribe to their Luxury, and their being too much addicted to Hunting, an Exercise in itself both innocent and healthful. *Luxury* is the Bane of *Germany*. When a Man is excessively fond of Pomp and Finery, his Table and Diversions, these ingross him wholly, they sink him, he is not capable to rise, or with due Vigour to pursue what is truly great and praiseworthy. The Country lies uncultivated*, the Subject disregarded,

* I shall not venture on a particular Calculation; but if a Survey were taken of the Lands in *Germany*, which are yearly overflow'd by their large Rivers, or occupied by vast Heaths and Forests, they would amount to several Millions of Acres; to take in and cultivate which, the Profit would infinitely surpass the Expence, in a Country where Labour is so cheap, the Soil generally soft, and dug with Ease, and the Materials for Ploughs, Spades, Shovels, Pick-axes, are on the Spot, and at their Hand. I know the Natives think that their vast Heaths and Forests are not capable of being improved into Corn Fields; but they are in a Mistake, they do not consider, that at first all Countries, even those whose rich and improved Soils do at this Day qualify them for the Granaries of the World, were once overspread with Wastes and Forests. It is allowed that they are not quite useless, as they afford Plenty of Game, Venison and Fuel, for the Entertainment and Convenience both of Rich and Poor. But there would still be enough of all these, tho' five Parts in six of the Woodlands were converted to other Uses. This Country, in Improvements, is behind-hand with the Netherlands, which

regarded, Trade and Manufactures discontinued; in a Word, every Thing that engages the principal Care of other Governments, neglected.

In treating of the natural State of the Country, it has been shewn, that no Country in the World imports more, and exports less, than *Germany*, tho' no Country in the World bids fairer for the Reverse of this than it. But the Sumptuousness of their Palaces, Equipages, &c. diverts all that Money that ought to be employ'd in encouraging Tillage, Trade, and Manufactures. And if in any particular State, a Handful of *Jews* or others should begin a Trade, or erect something advantageous to the Public; the Prince forthwith thinks of monopolizing, or else borrowing that very Money which was going to be laid out on improving and advancing the Country. But Trade and Manufactures are of too delicate a Nature to stand such Shocks, or undergo such Incroachments; they immediately take Wing, and shelter themselves under those Governments that know how to value them.

which border upon it, and in some sort make a Part of it, 150 Years, as England is reckon'd to be 50. The Low Countries and England are the two best cultivated Spots on the Globe. Germany might equal them; but ill, or rather no Management, still suppresses all the Efforts of bounteous Nature to make it so.

The

The *Dutch*, *French*, and *Italians* are good OEconomists. In their House-keeping particularly they are frugal.

A *Dutch* Minister of State goes as plain and unattended as any common Citizen. This remarkable Simplicity and Moderation in the Rulers of this Republic is of the last Consequence in a State, whose very Being depends on the Frugality, as well as Industry of its Members; for by sparing on themselves they are enabled to deburse infinitely, to pay vast Taxes, and to answer all the Necessities of their Country*.

This Vice of *Prodigality*, which is epidemical in *Germany*, is productive of several others, atrocious in their own Nature, and ruining to the Country.

Oppression of the poor Subject and Vassal is rampant here; a Vice, which, one^{Oppression.} would think, could not well be found among a People whom we have above characterized as generous, free-hearted,

* During the late general War, the great Pensionary Fagel frequently entertain'd Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough at Dinner, when there were only two or three plain Dishes; that Gentleman telling his Illustrious Guests, That it was his Part to set an Example of Frugality to his Countrymen, who, were they to degenerate into Luxury and Prodigality, there would soon be an End not only of the War, but also of the Republic itself. Upon which the Prince and Duke conceived high Ideas of the Wisdom and Virtue of the Minister and his People.

and

and hospitable. But the Philosopher's Definition of Man, that he is a various Creature, and made up of Contrarieties, is but too well exemplify'd here. In general, the Prodigal, be he Sovereign or Subject, be he Master of the two *Indies*, will be always wanting, violating the Laws of the State against the People, and the Laws of Nature against Particulars. In a few Parts of the Empire the Government is pretty free; but in most Parts, the Body of the People, and particularly the Peasants, are much at their Lord's Mercy; they are liable to the quartering and paying of Soldiers, and to be made Soldiers themselves, without any regard to their Trades, Families, &c. Disobedience is punish'd with the Loss of their Lives; they have hardly any Law to protect them. The Husbandmen are in a manner Slaves; themselves and Horses are at the Landlord's Service, and he frequently makes use of both two or three Days in the Week. When he goes to travel, or removes but to his Country-house, tho' in the midst of Harvest, they furnish him and his Household with Horses and travelling Waggon, for the Baggage and Furniture; and he does also frequently give a Warrant to the Officers of his Court, or any Visiter of Distinction, that have a Journey to make; upon which the

the Peasants are obliged to serve and attend him.

If any Thing can surpass the Slavery of the *German* Peasantry, it is that of the *Poles*. In *Poland* they are as absolute Slaves as any in the *Indies*, only their Food is good, which is more owing to the Plenteousness of the Country, than the Goodness of the Landlord. Neither they nor their Posterity can leave the Land to which they belong; and when it is purchased, they are sold with the Freehold; so that the Proprietor of the Land estimates his Riches by the Number of Boors, as well as of Acres. If one Lord kills another's Tenant or Slave, (for they are the same) he is only obliged to give another in his Room, or as much Money as will buy one. There is only one Opportunity (of which the poor Tenant is glad) for him to get his Liberty, and that is, when his Master ravishes his Wife or Daughters.

The Peasantry of *Denmark* are in the like deplorable Situation, only the Landlord can't knock them on the Head at Pleasure.

That Rank of Men fare better in *Sweden*, where their Representatives make up the third Part of the Estates or Parliament.

Formerly it was the same in *Muscovy* as in *Poland*, where the Body of the People

ple were Slaves; there the Peasant sow'd not for himself, but for his Lord, to whom he, and his Land, and the Labour of his Hands, belonged; and who could sell him, or cut off his Head, in like manner as the *Czars* could do to him. But the late *Peter the Great* very much reduced the Power of the Nobility.

The Inhabitants of many fair Countries in *Asia*, and the Eastern Parts of *Europe*, neither plant nor sow, lest their Neighbours, who subsist by Robberies, should carry off their Harvests.

In *Switzerland* the Husbandman lives happier on the Side of a snowy Mountain, than in the richest Vallies of *Italy*.

The Peasantry of *France* are not rich, but free; and they have the Laws of the Kingdom to protect them.

The Husbandmen in the *United Provinces* are the wealthiest and freest in the World, and can only be equall'd by the *English*, who are as free, tho' perhaps not quite so rich*. The Body of the *Old English*

* In outward Appearance the English Peasantry are richer than the Dutch; these last indeed deny themselves none of the Necessaries or Comforts of Life; their Cloathing is warm and good, and always clean, but not fine; their Tables covered with plain hearty Food, &c. But the English Farmers live at a great Expence; when abroad, they frequently drink Wine, and many keep it in their Houses; tho' the Juice of the Grape be twice or thrice dearer in England, than in any other Country

English however, were not a free People, the Landholders or Tenants, by Virtue of their Tenures, were obliged to personal Service, which is Slavery; and they who had no Land, were the Property of those that had.

Country in the World; and the English Malt Liquor incomparable. Their Wives and Daughters have their Silks and Sattins, instead of Sags and Serges; their Hollands and Cambricks, instead of home-spun Douclas and Canvas; their Plate, Side-board and Tea-table; and the Farmer his Punch-bowl, with proper Equipage—— Nay, here every Labourer wears Linen, and affords it to his Children from their earliest Infancy; but whether this be a Proof of the extraordinary Wealth, or Luxury, or of both, of the English Peasantry, is not material here to inquire into. One Thing however is evident, viz. the generous Dispositions of the landed Men of the Kingdom, which, abhorrent of any thing like Oppression and Slavery, allow a comfortable and handsome Subsistence to a numerous Body of Men, whose extraordinary Labour and Industry so well deserve it—— Every-where else they are trampled upon, and hardly allow'd the bare Necessaries of Life, as if they did not belong to the human Species. There is nothing gives me a greater Idea of Queen Elizabeth, than her constant and tender Concern for All her People; she reduc'd the Price of such Wares, as, to the Damage of the Public, were kept at an extravagant Height; and she was especially careful, that Soldiers, Servants, and Day-Labourers, should not be too strictly pinched in their Wages, or in any manner oppressed by such as they were obliged to deal with: The Reign of that incomparable Princess was fortunate and triumphant; but Triumphs and large Fortunes are frequently the Share of Tyrants and worthless Men; but how to love, and communicate Happiness to All their Fellow-creatures, Hoc opus, hic labor est; this is what they can never attain to.

Idleness.

The Tradesman and Husbandman are in Disgrace here. The *German*, if he be never so little raised above the Dregs of the People, rather chuses to be *idle*, than apply himself to any manual or country Business; herein imitating the *Thracians*, who, as *Herodotus* relates, look'd upon idle Men to be the most honourable, and upon Husbandmen to be the most contemptible People of the World. In the most glorious Republic at this Day in the Universe, her Tradesmen and Husbandmen are in Honour, and her Merchants are Princes. In Fact, Husbandmen, Seamen, Soldiers, Artizans, and Merchants, are the very Pillars of any Kingdom; all the other great Professions do rise out of the Infirmities of the rest.

No Public Spirit.

Another Fault which may be laid to the Door of the *Germans*, and which is the Offspring of Luxury and Prodigality, is *Want of a Public Spirit*; a great Want in a Sovereign or Nobleman. The Luxurious and Self-lover can never be a public Benefactor or Blessing; he is collected, and, as it were, sunk in himself; deaf to the Cries of his Fellow Creatures, regardless of the Honour of the State, he abridges himself in nothing to answer the Exigencies of either: And it rarely, if ever, happens, that the Revenues of Princes or

Par-

Particulars, are sufficient at all Times to answer all Charges.

The *Dutch*, among all other People, stand eminently distinguish'd for this *Public-spiritedness*: Their good Sense, as well as Frugality, as was mention'd before, excite and enable them to do every thing for the Good, the Prosperity, and even Ornament of their Country: They see that their Rulers never rise to great Riches, but content themselves with the Honour and Esteem they acquire, by being useful to the Public, and a frugal way of Living; so that they pay the Taxes, which are greater than the *French*, and above twice greater than the *English*, (which shall be made out in another Place) without grudging: They pay sometimes at the Rate of 12 or 16 Shillings in the Pound, with more Chearfulness, than we do 1 or 2; and they pay as willingly to the making of public Works of Convenience, Ornament, and Magnificence, as Canals, Bridges, Causeways, pleasant Walks, Fountains, public Structures, as People of other Countries do to build a House, or lay out a Garden for their own private Use.

Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, now the noblest Square (if you except one) in *Europe*, remain'd for above half a Century, a public Nuisance, in the very Centre of the Metropolis of *Britain*. And the Square of *Nor-*

thampton, one of the most celebrated Towns of the Kingdom, lies, as it were, in Rubbish, without any Ornament. The Bridge of *London*, whose Structure and Prospects are the grandest that can fill the Eye of a Man, is converted into a dirty narrow Street, whose Houses would disgrace the most ordinary Country Town; but were they as fine as they are mean, they ought to be bought in at the public Charge, and quite raz'd, to make Room for a double Row of gilt Balusters and Statues, emblematical of the Naval Wealth of the Kingdom, and the Glory of their Capital.

In *Germany*, *Holland*, and *France*, &c. the Town-Houses, Churches, Monasteries, Palaces, and other public Structures of Magnificence, stand open to all Visitors; the curious Stranger is not stopt at the Door by a City Officer or a Bedel, till he has paid for Admittance: The Civilities and easy Access Foreigners find into all the Palaces, &c. of *France*, have brought more Money into that Kingdom, than what was at first laid out in Rearing of them: So that That wise Prince *Lewis XIV.* was not long before he reimburs'd himself of the immense Charges of those Fabrics, and that too out of the Pockets, not of his own Subjects, but of Foreigners.

Pride.

Pride is the predominant Vice of the lower Nobility or Gentry of this Country, and

and perhaps of most others; what is wanting to them in real Grandeur, they think to make up by the Affectation of it: 'Tis a hard Matter to get into the *Presence*: They have a Ceremonial, little differing from that of the greatest Princes, to whom oft-times there is easier Access; as if any of the human Race could exempt themselves from the Practice of the Social Virtues, and in particular that of Humanity. The Princes, and prime Nobility, use other Methods to engage the Respect and Love of Inferiors; 'tis true, they are to the last degree magnificent, and have a certain Dignity of Behaviour, but it is softened with much Affability and Gentleness; which gains as much upon all that have the Honour of their Acquaintance, as the Splendor with which they are surrounded, and their vast Largesses, do work upon the Vulgar.

The Nobility of *Great Britain* and *France* are very civil and engaging; a Commoner visits them, and is invited to their Table, without being sensible of the Difference that has happen'd betwixt them, on the Score of Birth and Fortune: The *German* Nobility reside partly in Towns, and partly at their Country Palaces, in which last they make the greatest Figure: *Paris* and the *Court*, the Centre of Pleasures, have Charms irresistible to the

French; 'tis there they shine; they seldom go into the Country. In *London* the *English* Nobility, except the Ministers, live like private Gentlemen, so that one must visit them at their Country Seats, to be Witness of their Magnificence: The Neglecting to do this, hath given Strangers very false Ideas of the Grandeur of this Nation: In *Spain* and *Italy*, the Grandees live in the Cities, they never go out to make Visits, without being very splendidly equipp'd: At *Rome*, a *Cardinal* seldom goes to visit, without three Coaches drawn by six Horses each; Strangers of Distinction may mingle in the Retinue, and see the Ceremonial of his Eminency's Reception; but whether *Italy* hath these magnificent Customs from *France*, or *France* from *Italy*, is not perhaps material to decide: But that *Germany*, and most other Countries, have them chiefly from *France*, is certain-- The Truth is, the *English* despise these Things: The Glistening and Pomp of *Paris*, and the other chief Cities of *Europe*, strikes, whilst the Plainness that is to be seen in the Streets of *London* offends, weak Eyes; but what constitutes this Sort of Luxury a Vice or Fault in the *Germans*, and most other People, is its being Foreign, and brought at infinite Charges from *France*, to the impoverishing of themselves, and depriving the Poor of Labour: Whereas
the

the *French* may very innocently indulge in it, as all is the Produce and Manufacture of their own Country; what may be reckon'd Extravagance in one People, is not so in another.

Another Fault peculiar to the lower No-*Travel-*
 bility here, is their excessive Passion for *ling.*
Travelling, and to see Foreign Courts; a
 Passion, which, when it can be satisfy'd
 without great Inconvenience, ought to be
 satisfy'd, on the Score of the many and
 great Improvements that are made in
Travelling: But when the Ruin of the
 Vassal or Tenant must prove the Price of
 them, the Gentleman had better stay at
 Home, and cultivate the native Qualities
 of his own Country: It is certain that the
 poor Subjects are sadly squeez'd, to support
 their Lord's Extravagances in Foreign Parts.
 It is much the same with the *Poles*, who
 are great Travellers. The haughty *Spaniard*
 thinks there is nothing worth Seeing or
 Learning, out of his own Country; but the
 Gentry, as the Nobility of all other Coun-
 tries of *Europe*, (if you except one) visit
 and frequently study in Foreign Lands, as
 the most improving Part, and the last
 Finishing to their Education: Thus the
 Views and Ends of the *Germans*, and all
 other Nations, in Travelling, being different,
 what is blamable in the former, is exceeding
 laudable in the latter. The young Nobility

of *England* travel, but not out of Observation, and to make a Shew, but to make themselves more useful and ornamental to their own Country; and they study at Foreign Universities: But Gentry, &c. seldom do either, out of Compassion perhaps to their Tenants.

Swearing. In *Germany*, and on the Continent, they usually swear by the *Virgin Mary*, or the Mother of God, St. *Lambert*, St. *Nicolas*, by Thunder and Lightning, by one's Faith, &c. In *England*, among the Commonalty and Vulgar, there are more horrid Oaths and Imprecations utter'd in one Month, perhaps I might venture to say in one Week, than in all *Europe* besides in a Year.

In *Roman-catholic Germany*, the Sabbath is not so much profan'd as in *France*, *Italy*, &c. where after Mass, they have Sports, Carousings, Music, Balls. In the *United Provinces*, it is religiously observ'd by those of the Establish'd Church, if you except a particular Sect, which is not numerous; but the *Roman-catholics*, *Jews*, &c. who are settled in the Country, pay no more Regard to it, than what the Laws bind them down to. The *Jews* in all Countries shew the greatest Contempt for the *Lord's Day*, or the Sabbath of *Christians*, for which they are sometimes punish'd by the Magistrates; and in many other Parts,

to

to prevent their giving public Scandal, they are confin'd to their Houses on this Day by Law. In *England*, a sacred Regard is had to it by a 5th or 6th Part of this Nation; but the rest travel, go a Visiting, and form Parties of Pleasure rather more on it than any other Day of the Week. In many Parts the People go to Foot-Ball, Wrestling, Jumping, in like Manner as in *Roman-catholic* Countries*.

Robbery is little known here, the Roads are very little pester'd with Highway-men: If a Rogue happens to appear, the whole *Posse* of the Country is instantly rais'd against him; they surround large Forests, and seldom ever give over, till they have caught him. Here, in *Italy*, *France*, &c. near Cities, in Roads, through Woods, or any suspected Places, Soldiers patrol,

* *These Vices and Immoralities, so predominant in England, do not proceed from the Want of excellent Laws for suppressing of them, but from those Laws not being duly executed; or rather, for Reasons obvious enough, from the Impossibility of their being duly and impartially executed. Every one knows, that some Years ago, a great Number of Men of Principle and Character enter'd into voluntary Societies for suppressing Vice and Immorality; and no one is a Stranger to the Treatment they met with, how they were lampoon'd and balladed in the Streets, ridicul'd in Plays, and on the Theatres, every-where expos'd to Scorn and Insult, and but coldly encourag'd by Friends, till their Zeal and Patience were quite tir'd out with ill Usage, and those Societies fell into the languishing Condition they are in at present.*

which

which has a very good Effect, and keeps the Country in perfect Security: The like might be done, one would think, in the freest Governments, without ever endangering the Liberty of the Subject, but such as deserve to lose it. During the Winter Season, were 7 or 8 light Horse to patrol the high Roads within 10 or 12 Miles of *London*, and other suspected Parts of the Kingdom, all Men would be constrain'd to acknowledge the Serviceableness of those Men in Time of Peace, as in War; nor would there be more Executions in a Year at *Tyburn*, only for this Crime, than perhaps in all *Europe* together.

Revenge, and the fatal Effects of it, are peculiar to *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, and *Hungary*. There Implacability reigns, and discovers itself in Murders, Assassinations, Poisonings. The *Germans* are too generous and open-hearted, to indulge in this Vice; they love to decide their Quarrels off-hand. The *English* are the freest from it, of any People on the Face of the Globe: When at Variance with one another, they long for the joyful Hour of Reconciliation with as great Impatience, as the *Italian* longs for the Darkeness of the Night to give the Stab: Forgiveness, with the latter, passes for Meanness of Spirit, and want of Revenge for want of Power.

Suicide

Suicide is very little practised on the *Continent*; it may be call'd the *English Crime*. If the *English* be merciful one to another, they are cruel to themselves. There are more Self-murders, for aught that appears, committed among us in this Island, than in all *Europe* besides. I said, for what appears, because the *Italians* have been secretly suspected of this Crime, which they perform by slow Poison, which works so imperceptibly as to leave no Room to believe any other than a natural Death. The *Egyptians* and *Asiatics* are dexterous at this fatal Art. The *English* dispatch themselves by Hanging, Pistoling, or Drowning. In the Year 1735, according to the Bills of Mortality, 49 made away with themselves, in and about *London*. The Motives inducing them to this horrid Act, are known; the Suicides frequently leave Notes behind them, disclosing them; or give some Intimations of them to particular Persons, before they leave the World*. The most common Cause

* One of the latest Instances of this, as publish'd in the News-papers, was Richard Smith a Bookbinder, and his Wife Bridget, who were found hanging in their Chamber, at a small Distance one from another, and their young Child in the next Room shot through the Head: That unhappy Man, who appears to have had both Sense and Education, left two or three Letters on the Table, sign'd by himself and his Wife. In these they express great Unconcernedness about the Judgment the Public would pass on the Action they had committed on themselves

Cause is Hypochondriac Melancholy, occasion'd sometimes on religious, and sometimes civil Accounts ; they by degrees lose all Relish for the Satisfaction and Comforts of Life, which becomes an insupportable Burden to them, so that they are weary of Living.

Another Motive is an excessive Pride of Heart, and not being able to support the Disgrace of Poverty, which their Misfortunes in the World are just bringing upon them. Another Cause is their Atheism, *i. e.* Disbelief of God, of the Immortality of the Soul, and an Eternity after Death. As to the first of these, Suicides are not

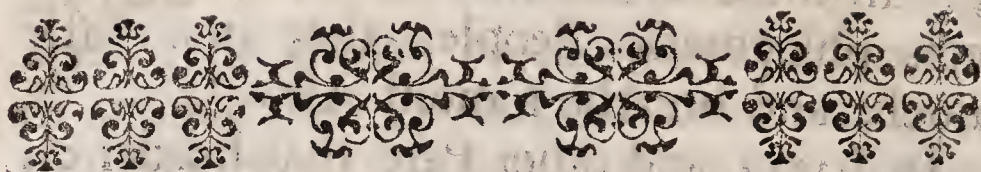
themselves and their Child ; and assign the Motive, viz. their Hatred to Poverty and Rags ; which Misfortunes came upon them, not through any Default of theirs, but by a Train of unlucky Accidents : They think they did kindly by the Child in taking her out of the World, where, had she remain'd, she would have been friendless, and exposed to Ignorance and Misery. They solemnly profess their Belief of a God, the Creator of them and all Things ; a mild and beneficent Being, not taking Delight in the Miseries of his Creatures ; not inexorable, nor like such Wretches as Men are ; for which Reasons they resign up their Breaths unto him without any terrible Apprehensions, submitting themselves to those Ways, which in his Goodness he shall please to appoint after Death : What the Coroner shall do with their Bodies, is a Thing indifferent to them ; of the Resurrection of these they seem to doubt, because Naturalists hold, that at certain Stages of Life, Men assume new Matter, (so that many poor People have new Bodies oftener than new Cloaths) and because the Divines have not yet been able to inform us which of those several Bodies shall rise at the Resurrection. This is the Substance of those Letters.

agreed ;

agreed ; the Generality admit a God of unlimited Goodness, in which they confide ; and as to his Justice, they incline to think, that that absolute Goodness will hinder the Execution of it ; or, that he cannot be justly angry at an Action which frees his poor Creatures from the Misfortunes and Sufferings of Life ; or, lastly, with *Lucretius*, whom they study much, they endeavour to persuade themselves, that God does not concern himself with Things that are done upon the Earth. This, I think, is the Sum of their Philosophy ; for it would appear, that those of Character and Reading who have made away with themselves, have actually wrought up their Notions into a sort of System. —

With these Notions a late celebrated *Play*, perhaps, hath co-operated, tho' nothing less was intended by the excellent Author. A Suicide is the deified Hero of it ; the Deed is extoll'd, and his applauded Soliloquy before he bravely dispatch'd himself, has been got by Heart by every Apprentice Boy in the Kingdom. Now, as the Body of our People, for a Reason I do not care to mention, are the most ignorant in the Principles of the Christian Religion, of any other Nation ; they have nothing to balance or oppose to the Heroism of the celebrated Pagan, or to the Doubts and Obscurities of his Master, the divine *Plato*.

Of



Of the DISEASES of the Germans,

Compar'd with those of other People.

PERHAPS it may be thought, that this Chapter would have come more properly in, when treating on the *Natural History* of this Country; but there is too close a Connection betwixt this and the Matter immediately preceding; Punishment follows Vice. The intelligent Reader does therefore already perceive, that Apoplexies, Gout, Dropsy, Palsy, must be the reigning Diseases among the People of Quality here, occasion'd by their Luxuries, and particularly their being so much addicted to strong Liquors. The Palsy and Gravel are epidemical in *Silesia*, owing to their immoderate drinking bitter muddy Beer. The Scurvy, so universal in all maritime Countries, is chiefly known on the Coasts of the *Baltic*; not on Account of the great Quantities of Fish that are eat by the Natives, (for the *Baltic* Sea has scarce any Fish) but from the Vicinity of the Sea Air: Their Medicine is new Milk alone, or with Scurvygrafs boil'd in it.

it. In the Inland Parts this Distemper affects phlegmatic People, that don't stir much, and breathe a moist Air.

In *Styria*, and other Parts that border on *Hungary*, the *Hungarian* Fever and Pestilence are too common; it is much like that which affects Soldiers in moist Camps; the Patient is hot, with acute Pains in the Limbs and Head, that occasion a sort of Distraction, and a Flux of the Belly.

The Inhabitants of the *Alps*, when they remove to the Plains, are afflicted with a particular Illness, which often issues in Death. The natural, and, as it were, paternal Air, inclosed in their Bodies, being in *Æquilibrium* with the rare and light Air that surrounds them, is, as we may presume, overloaded in lower Countries with an Air more dense and heavier, which compressing and obstructing the capillary Vessels, makes the Circulation flow and difficult, and occasions many sad Symptoms. Dr. *Scheutzer*, F. R. S. in the first Part of his *Areographia Helvetiæ*, takes Notice of a like Distemper, which he calls *Nostalgia*, to which his Countrymen the *Swiss* are subject, when they leave their Mountains, to settle in the several Plains of *Europe*.

On the other hand, the People who live at the Foot of the *Alps*, are subject to extraordinary Swellings about the Throat, which

which sometimes make them lose their Voice and Senses ; so that in great Towns they have Hospitals for those who are afflicted with such Distempers. Most of the Women have Wens in their Necks, and are so much troubled with Swellings, that some of them are oblig'd to throw them over their Shoulders, when they suckle their Young : This proceeds from their drinking the Snow Water, which falls down from the Mountains : Those who live well, and drink good Wine and Beer, are seldom troubled with it. At *Hamburg* there reigns that very odd sort of Distemper, by Physicians call'd *Passio Hysterica* ; it is peculiar, and oft-times fatal to the Sex ; it seems to run in the Blood ; the Patient is seized with a Trembling, the Countenance is distorted, and she screams out in a hideous Manner ; which last, when freely vented, gives Ease, and proves the Cure ; the smallest Discomposure brings it — In *Lower Austria* there is an Epidemical Distemper call'd *The Austrian Colic*, which is not easily cur'd ; occasion'd chiefly, as we may conjecture, by the Sharpness of the Wines, and great Quantities of Herbs, which the Natives very much use — In such Places as abound with Forests and Lakes, which occasions much Moisture, they are troubled with Agues, unless brisk Winds carry off the Vapours ;

Vapours ; but the better Sort keep off the unhealthy Air, by taking a larger Glas than ordinary.

The Diseases of the Poor, such as *Agues*, *Inflammatory Fevers* and *Fluxes*, are occasion'd more from their bad Lodging and Diet, than from their Climate. These Diseases are common to the Poor in most Countries, and particularly in *England*, where *Inflammatory Fevers*, and Oppression on the Lungs, occasion'd by Colds, (so far as I have been able to make Observations in four or five Counties) carry off about 3 of 5 of the poorer Sort. In *Germany*, the *Netherlands*, and *France*, Bleeding is not so frequently used as in *Britain*, which may partly be the Reason that Consumptions are not so epidemical in those Countries as in this Island. The *English* are lavish of their Blood ; very many love to have their Veins open'd once or twice every Year ; so that 'tis hard to determine, whether the *French* Surgeon takes most Delight in dismembring, or the *English*, in emptying the Veins of their miserable Patients.

'Tis remarkable, that both in *Upper* and *Lower Germany*, *Consumptions*, which are so rife with us, are not very common. In *Holland* particularly, where they do not breathe the best Air, one may go into a Church, in which there are 2000 People

and upwards, and hardly hear so much as a Cough during Divine Service. In *London*, especially in the Spring and Fall, the Preacher is scarcely heard a Sentence to an End, on Account of this kind of Interruption.

In the *Netherlands*, or *Lower Germany*, the Diseases of the Climate are the *Gout* and *Scurvy*, occasion'd by the bad Air, the Nearness to the Sea, and the Feeding so much upon Bacon and Cheese; but the Epidemical Disease of the Climate are Agues, which are cur'd by Camomile, Whey, Change of Air, but, most of all, by Patience. The Bark is us'd; nor are Vomits and Blisters omitted; but the Bark is not in so great Credit here as in *England*. One Day that great Man Dr. *Boerhaave* told me, he thought the *English* Physicians made too much Use of that *Peruvian* Medicine; but as the Climates of the two Countries are so greatly different, it is not at all to be doubted, but the Constitutions and the Diseases, tho' of the same Class and Name, of the Natives, are different too, and consequently are not to be cured all in the same manner. Both Theory and Experience prove the Bark to be not only innocent, but an excellent Medicine.

On the *Continent*, the *Small Pox* is not so common as in the *British* Isles: The
Reasons

Reasons whereof have not, that I know, been inquired into by the Curious. In *Ireland*, those who have them, and die in them, are much upon a Par with *South Britain*. In *North Britain*, according to Accounts we have from thence, almost all have them, and that too in their Infancy or Childhood, when 1 of 4, or, at most, 1 of 5, die of them; so that That one Distemper or Plague sweeps away about a Seventh or Eighth Part of the Nation. In *England* it does not make so great Havock; not a few die in old Age, without having had them; but their being liable to them, makes the Generality live all their Life long in *Fear*; they are as common to grown Persons, as to Infants or Children: In and about *London*, there die yearly about 1400 of this Distemper.

In *Germany*, &c. Childrens *Convulsions*, proceeding from the shooting of their Teeth, are not so common as in *England*; but when they arise from sharp Juices in the Stomach or Bowels, (as they most commonly do) they are equally fatal in most Countries.

Plagues, if one may so express it, are not the Produce of *Europe*; they are generated in other Climes, and imported most commonly by Shipping; for which Reason the maritime Countries are most expos'd; the Inland Situation of *Germany* secures it

against such Accidents ; only it lies somewhat open to *Turky*, on the Side of *Hungary* ; they have nothing to fear from the *Adriatic*, for the Port or two which the Emperor has at the Bottom of that Gulph, have hardly any Trade with the *Archipelago*, or the *Levant*.

But if this Country be secure against such Accidents, 'tis surprizing it should be free from those of another Nature, considering the infinite Number of Hot Baths with which it abounds, occasion'd by its Bowels being full of Sulphur, and other igniferous Matter. Here I have not in View only Earthquakes, but likewise Meteors of Fire coming out of the Ground, which frequently occasion great Terror, and even Desolation, in * *Italy*. With regard to

* *A late, but terrible Account of those Fires in the Territory of Venice, Mr. Ripa, Professor of Astronomy and Meteorology in the University of Padua, gives us in his Miscellanea, printed at Venice in 1725. Those Meteors began in 1706, and continued till the Year when our Author put his Book into the Press. They did not burn without Intermission, but there was not a Year pass'd without great Damage done, as Burning of Houses, a Death of the Cattle, the Air being infected with the Exhalations, and the poor Country People made to flee ; so violent the Fires were, that heavy Rains could hardly extinguish them. The sulphureous Particles, kindled by a Fermentation, by reason of their Grossness, spread, and keep near the Earth, which occasions the Terror and the Desolation ; whereas, did they ascend, and not kindle till in the Clouds, which happens most commonly, there would be only Lightnings seen in the Air ; no Damage would happen, and no Wonder be made of it.*

Germany,

Germany, History affords no Instance since the Days of *Tacitus*: That Writer, at the End of the Thirteenth Book of his *Annals*, mentions a terrible Phenomenon, which did a great deal of Mischief in the Country of *Liege*; which remarkable Passage I shall here insert, to save the Reader the Trouble of looking for it in the Historian himself.

“ *Sed civitas Fubonum socia nobis malo*
 “ *improviso afflicta est. Nam ignes terra*
 “ *editi, villas, arva, vicos, passim corri-*
 “ *piebant, ferebanturque in ipsa conditæ*
 “ *nuper colonicæ mœnia: neque extingui*
 “ *poterant; non si imbres caderent, non si*
 “ *fluvialibus aquis, aut quo alio humore ni-*
 “ *terentur: donec inopia remedii, et ira*
 “ *cladis, agrestes quidam eminus saxa ja-*
 “ *cere, dein residentibus flammis propius*
 “ *suggressi, ictu fustium, aliisque verberi-*
 “ *bus, ut feras absterrebant: postremo teg-*
 “ *mina corpori direpta injiciunt, quanto*
 “ *magis profana et usu polluta, tanto magis*
 “ *oppressura ignes.*”

There are four dangerous Distempers in *England*, that are much less known in other Countries; the *Scurvy*, *Consumption*, (the *Pulmoniac Pthisis*) the *Rickets*, a Distemper very common, and fatal to Children, and *Hypochondriac Melancholy*, or *Vapours*. Of this last, that truly great Physician *Dr. Cheyne* hath given a very rational, circumstantiated, but moving Ac-

count, in a Treatise, which he very justly calls, *The English Malady*: The Moisture of our Air, the Variableness of our Weather, (from our Situation amidst the Ocean) the Richness and Heaviness of our Food, the Wealth and Abundance of the Inhabitants, (from their universal Trade) the Luxury and Gluttony, join'd to the Inactivity and sedentary Occupations of the better Sort, (among whom this Evil mostly rages) have brought a Set and Class of nervous Distempers, with atrocious and frightful Symptoms, scarce known to our Ancestors, or to any other Nation on the Globe; these Disorders, which go under various Names, as the Spleen, Lowness of Spirits, &c. being computed to make almost one Third of the Complaints of the People of Condition in *England*. The other Diseases, common and fatal in this Country, together with the Proportion they bear to one another, I shall exhibit at one View in the Total of the Deceased for one Year in *London* and Suburbs, at a Medium of 10 or 12 Years last past --- Dead above 23000; of these 1500 died of old Age, 7500 of Convulsions, 4000 of Consumptions, 1000 of Dropsies, 2500 of Fevers, of all Sorts; 1400 of the Small Pox, Jaundice 80, *French Pox* 90, Gravel 50, 90 Overlaid, 20 Murder'd, 40 Made away with themselves.

In

In general, the People of the Southerly Climes are not long-liv'd ; which may in Part be imputed to their early Arrival at Man's Estate (the People of the *South* and *East* marrying and having Children, before those of *Northern* Countries have done with School) ; to the Heat of the Sun, which dries up the radical Moisture ; and lastly, to their Want of Freedom and Liberty ; for Slavery dulls the Mind, and enervates the Body. The People who inhabit the middle Climates, viz. *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, the *Low Countries*, *Germany* and *Poland*, wear better ; yet the *Dutch* in general are not so long-liv'd as in better Airs, and begin to decay early, particularly in the Province of *Holland* ; at the *Hague* however, they enjoy a good Air, and I have known several on the Borders of 80 in perfect Health, and tolerable Vigour ; but this is not so usual there as elsewhere. The *Poles* exceed most Nations, tho' they live under the same Parallel with *Germany*, *Great Britain*, &c. in Vivacity of Spirit, Strength of Body, and long Life ; their Winters are long and severe, which is not so much to be imputed to the Country's Northerly Situation, as to its Nearness to the vast and cold Countries of *Muscovy*, from whence the cold Wind blows. The *Poles* bring up their Children hardy, live on fresh Meat, as Fowls, &c.

exercise the Body in Hunting, and other healthful Diversions; and their Nobility seldom sleep on any thing but Quilts; the meaner Sort have no Beds — In *Britain* they live to a great Age, which must be ascrib'd to other Causes, besides the Mildness of the Clime; the Irregularity of the Seasons, greater than in most Countries, does more than balance that Advantage; our Winters are not cold enough for our Northerly Situation, nor for our Health: In Winter we frequently feel the Sweetness of Spring and Summer; and in these Seasons as often are shrivelled with the Intemperance and Cold of Winter; in one Day two or three very different Sorts of Weather, without any of those insensible Gradations, which in other Countries usher in the Seasons, and render the Alteration more agreeable and natural to the human Body. The *Irish* are not long-liv'd; they breathe a very moist Air, and the poor Natives, to the Number of 1400,000, out of 2000,000, are destitute of every thing, Food, Cloathing, Housing, to defend themselves against the Injuries of it; so that Agues, Fluxes, &c. sweep them away in great Numbers, before they arrive at any Maturity of Age; the high Living of the better Sort there is no less an Enemy to Longevity.

In

In *Germany*, the Air, Manner of Living, &c. are according to the Differences of the Climate, and the particular Provinces of this large Country. The Poor are better to pass than the *Irish*, and many of them live to a great Age; but the excessive Luxury of the Gentry and Nobility cut many of them off in the Prime of Life; but, for a Specimen of the Longevity of the *Germans*, I shall here give a List of those who died aged 90 and upwards, in the City and Suburbs of *Vienna*: Of 7000 who died there in 1736, there were 1 of 92, 1 of 93, 1 of 94, 4 of 95, 7 of 97, 1 of 98, 3 of 100, 1 of 103, 1 of 104, 2 of 106. Near the *Poles*, in the midst of Ice and Snows, where the Winter prevails 9 Months in the Year, the Heats of Summer immediately succeeding to an excessive Cold, the Inhabitants are strong, active, and exceeding healthful, which we may ascribe to their Diet, which for 7 or 8 Months is fresh Meat taken in Hunting, and during the Summer Months Milk and Roots; to their Drink, which is spirituous and strong, resembling our Geneva, very proper for the cold Clime; to their much Hunting, and to their hard way of Living (the Children go almost stark naked, and the hard Beds contribute much to the strengthening their Bones); and, most of all, to the clear Sky and the pure Air they live in; so that they live

to

to greater Age than those Men who inhabit milder Climates, and Countries more delicious and fertile.

The **END** of VOL. II.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Making ready for the Press,

THE MILITARY, LITERARY, and RELIGIOUS STATE of Germany, Compared with the *Military, &c. State* of other Countries, by Way of *Appendix* to this Volume.

ERRATA.

Pag. 20, l. 22, for *Cologn* read *Catalonia*; p. 273, l. 13, Village *Kingsthorp*; p. 312, l. 12, *Country*, r. *County*; ib. l. 13, *County*, r. *Country*; p. 315, *Duus*, r. *Dues*; p. 322, l. 8, *their*, r. *that*; p. 327, the *Note*, l. 1, *sticks*, r. *strikes*; p. 331, l. 2, *Emperor*, r. *Electer*; p. 339, dele *relating to the, &c.* p. 341, l. 5, 400,000, add *Pounds*; p. 352, l. 7, r. *but a very short one*; ib. l. 20, r. *were left*, dele *them*; p. 365, *here begins the MORAL State of the Empire*; p. 366, l. 1, d. *and yet*; p. 377, l. 20, d. *hot*; p. 378, l. 14, *Corpses*, r. *Corpse*; p. 386, l. 1, *Cubans*, r. *Cabans*; p. 436, l. 14, *their*, r. *the*; p. 440, l. 1, *Observation*, r. *Ostentation*; ib. l. 5, *But Gentry*, r. *the German Gentry, &c.* The other Errata the Reader will please to correct with his Pen.



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